

# The Mining Journal

## AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 41.—Vol. II.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836.

[PRICE 7D.]

### SHARES IN MINES, for Sale, by Private Contract.—

1-192nd Tresavean  
20 shares West Wial Brothers  
10 ditto United Hills  
4 ditto East Reddian  
25 ditto Wheel Gilbert  
25 ditto Treveligh Consols  
25 ditto Redruth United  
25 ditto East Cornwall  
25 ditto Wicklow Mines  
10 ditto Comb Martin  
1 share Wheel Union  
20 ditto West Jewel  
1 ditto East Pool  
1 ditto Wheel Kitty  
1 ditto Wheel Providence  
1 ditto Marazion Mine  
1 ditto Mold Mine  
1 ditto Copper Bottom  
1 ditto Harmony and Montague  
2 ditto Wheel Ellen

For particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to Mr. W. TARNERY, Jun., Mine Agent and Share Broker, from Redruth, Cornwall, at his office in London, No. 20, Threadneedle-street.

### MINING OFFICE.—Bedford House, near the Post-office, EXETER.

The Public and Mining Interest of the West of England are respectfully informed, that this Establishment is now open for the Purchase and Sale of MINING PROPERTY.

Persons desirous of disposing of, and those wishing to purchase, will, from the respectability and extensive connection of this office, derive peculiar advantages. As no charge is made except on actual sale of transfer, it is requested that all letters and parcels containing samples of ore, prospectuses, &c., be post and carriage paid. Respectable reference given and required. Bedford House, June 1. J. BANNEIR, Agent.

### WELSH UMBRE AND OCHRE ON SALE.—

Apply to Messrs. Dymond and Co., 145, HOLBORN-BARS, where samples are left for inspection; application may also be made to Mr. JOSEPH JONES, Caernarvon.

### TOLAND AND COAL PROPRIETORS.

WANTED TO RENT, A COLLIERY.

Address, John Fearnside, Robert-town, near Leeds, Yorkshire, post paid.

### TO BE LET UPON LEASE, for a Term, the COPPER MINES

OF DRWS-Y-COED, LLANBERRIS, and CLOGWYN COCH, in the County of Caernarvon. Apply to Mr. Nicholas Vivian, Mine Agent, Camborne, Cornwall; or to Mr. Joseph Jones, Mine Agent, Caernarvon.

### TO JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—The Advertiser, a Gen-

tleman of general experience, combined with legal attainments, would be happy to treat with any respectable proprietorship, founded on solid bases, to fill the office of Secretary, Town Agent, or Solicitor and Secretary, taking on himself a proportionate interest and responsibility in the undertaking. Satisfactory testimonials by addressing (post paid) to W. S., care of Mr. Charles Edmonds, Stock and Sharebroker, 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, London.

### THE MINING JOURNAL, and the Provincial Papers from

EVERY COUNTY, also Scotch, Irish, Guernsey, and Jersey, &c., are regularly filed at DEACON'S COFFEE-HOUSE and General Advertising Office, 3, Walbrook. Advertisements promptly transmitted to the Country Papers without extra charge. A printed list of the Newspapers may be had.

### ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Scrip-holders

are hereby reminded, that the FIFTH INSTALLMENT OF FIVE SHILLINGS per share, fixed at a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors on the 5th ultimo, must be paid on or before the 15th inst. into the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co. Such shares on which the said installment shall then remain unpaid will be subject to forfeiture. JOHN GRANT, Secretary. 7, Tokenhouse-yard, June 2.

### CARGREEN MINING COMPANY,

for working the Lodes of Lead and Silver which have long proved so productive in the Birch and Cleeve Mines, on the Devon side of the Tamar. The Cargreen Sett is in the manor of Killbridge, on the Cornish side of the river, and forms a part of the grant to the New South Hooe Company. Scrip Certificates for Shares are in the course of delivery, and may be had, on application, to Chas. Toplis, Esq., Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, 27, Poultry.

### CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders in this Company, that the payment of the second installment of £3 per share, originally fixed for the 2nd April, and postponed, is now called for, payable within thirty days from the date hereof, to the bankers of the Company, Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred and Co.

By order of the Directors, T. V. WILLIAMS, Secretary. No. 37, Old Broad-street, June 4.

### NORTH CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.—

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on Monday, the 6th June next, in conformity with the regulations of the Company. The chair will be taken at twelve for one o'clock precisely.

By order of the Directors, GEORGE D. KEOGH, Secretary. 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, May 23, 1836.

### BISSEY BRIDGE MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is

hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when the Directors will make a Report of the proceedings of the Association since the month of November last, and submit a financial statement of its affairs.

By order of the Directors, BAXENDALE, TATHAM, UPTON, and JOHNSON. Great Winchester-street, June 1.

### WHEAL BROTHERS and HARVINNA TIN and COPPER

MINING COMPANY.—Applications for shares to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 6, Great Winchester-street; of whom prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained.

### COMBAMARTIN LEAD, SILVER, AND COPPER MINES,

NORTH DEVON.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

FORTY SHARES in the above valuable Mines TO BE SOLD in FIVE LOTS—two of Five, and three of Ten Shares each.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Richardson, Stock and Share Broker, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; or Mr. George Mackeig, Tolsey-office, Bristol. All letters must be paid.—London, June 2.

### COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby

given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Association will be held at the Office of the Association, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of June instant, at One o'clock precisely, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Proprietors on the 7th of April last.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Secretary. 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, June 1.

### SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY.—The Deed of Settlement is

in preparation, and early notice will be given to applicants of the number of shares allotted to each, and the time at which the deposits thereon are to be paid, and the Deed signed.

By order of the Directors, L. J. MACKINTOSH, Secretary. 9, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, June 1.

### ST. MARYLEBONE BANK, ON THE SCOTCH SYSTEM.—

Capital One Million, in 40,000 shares of £25 each. Deposit £1 per share.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made, post-paid, to Alfred Robinson, Esq., Solicitor, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London.

### LANDS, WITH VALUABLE MINERALS.—

To be sold by Public Rom, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private bargain, the Estate of DALLAGLES, lying in the parish of New Cumnock, and county of Ayr. The property consists of about 1140 acres Scots, or about 1440 Imperial acres; whereof about 1070 are sea old hill pasture, partly inclosed, and recently limed; and about 350 acres are arable, capable of bearing any kind of crop, well inclosed and subdivided. The lands are let on leases; the rent being payable partly according to the price of farm produce, and averaging about £370 per annum. There are excellent farmsteadings, and about thirteen acres of thriving plantations on the lands. There is an heritable right to the lands which are valued and exhausted. The public and parish burdens are payable by the tenants, in addition to their rents, and amount only to about £175 sd. yearly.

There are Coal and Ironstone in the lands, which promise well; also a valuable ore of lead, which has been analysed by Dr. Thomson, of Glasgow, and found to contain 81.06 of pure lead; and from its situation, it is capable of being wrought at little expense. The projected railway from Carlisle to Glasgow will pass within a few miles of the lands, and coaches to and from these towns pass daily. If desired by a purchaser, a considerable part of the price may remain a burden on the lands.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Hunter, Campbell, and Co., W. S., Edinburgh; or to Mr. D. Carran, writer, 60, Landgate-street, Ayr. The tenants will show the lands.

### THE MINING REVIEW.

—The forthcoming Number of this work will unavoidably be delayed until the 15th instant, in consequence of the numerous Engravings required for illustrating several Original Papers; the publication of the MINING JOURNAL (directing its attention particularly to Public Companies) having determined the Editor to render the MINING REVIEW more extensively devoted to Science, and so far as is practicable, to render it unique by numerous Engravings and Woodcuts.

Contents of No. VII. of the MINING REVIEW.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.—On Mining Companies—Descriptive Notices of the Consolidated and United Mines—Comparative View of Celebrated Mines in Europe and America—Parallel between the British and Continental Methods of Copper Smelting—On the Geological Position of Boden, and on the Separation of Gold from the Ore at Congo, in Brazil—On the System of Amalgamation pursued at the Hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco, in Chapulaplan—MISCELLANEA.—NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS—NEW COMPANIES FOR WORKING MINES—PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES—CORRESPONDENCE FROM MINING DISTRICTS—APPENDIX.

### THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

The only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Shares, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and such original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c., is published every Saturday, and may be had of all News-vendors in town and country. Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London.

### IMPERIAL BRITISH MINING COMPANY.

Capital £100,000, in shares of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.—Captain Thomas Gould, William Ogilvie, Esq., Thomas W. Musket, Esq., Thomas Fulton, Esq.

With power to add to their number.

TREASURER.—George Alfred Musket, Esq.

BANKERS.—The London and Westminster Bank, London, Messrs. Robins and Co. (East Cornwall Bank), Launceston and St. Austell.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Lacy and Bridges.

SECRETARY.—George Ross, Esq.

Office, No. 3, Copthall-buildings, London.

The object of this Company is to work the following Mines, situated in the neighbourhood of Callington and St. Austell, containing numerous lodes of Silver-lead, Tin, and Copper, of unusual richness, viz.

Wheal Martha, The Windsor  
Wheal Edward, Wheal Castle  
West Wheal Friendship, New Tresavean  
Wheal Concord, Wheal Goffin.

Applications for shares may be addressed (free of postage), to Messrs. Lacy and Bridges, King's Arms-yard; J. S. Mansell, Esq., Angel-court; Mr. William Hender, Callington; Mr. William Jago, St. Austell; or to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 3, Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-street, where prospectuses and any additional information may be obtained.

### WEST CORNWALL MINES INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares, of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.—John Kempe Devonshire, Esq., G. Thornbury, Esq.,

With power to add to their number.

CASHIER.—Mr. John Tippet, Esq., Chancery-lane, London.

AUDITOR.—G. Thornbury, Esq., Chancery-lane, London.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Whishaw, Gray's Inn.

CONSULTING MINE AGENTS.

Sampson Trevethan, Consols Mine. John Sampson, Chacewater.

BANKERS.—Magor, Turner, and Magor, Truro. Sir R. C. Glynn and Co., London.

It has been subject of remark, by persons holding shares in mines under the old limited system of 1000, 1250, and 1500, that a market for such shares is not always attainable, especially in the best mines, where shares are worth from £1000 to £2000 each, and therefore not generally sought after; whereas those on the scrip plan find a ready sale, even where the value of the mines advertised in is not so obvious.

It is therefore proposed to form a company, for purchasing shares in mines, (confined to Cornwall), yielding large present profits, and in new and promising mines, likely to be early and permanently valuable.

Among the advantages to be derived from this Company, that of affording to persons desirous of effecting sales of shares in mines a ready means of doing so, is only a subordinate one. Small adventurers, through the medium of this association, as well as the capitalist, will be enabled safely to invest sums of any amount, and with a certainty of a high rate of interest, as, taking the average of the mines proposed to be advertised in, a rate of interest varying from 12 to 20 per cent. may be calculated on.

REGULATIONS.

It is proposed to divide the Company into 10,000 shares, of £10 each. That a deposit of £1 per share shall be paid into the hands of the Company's bankers, in London, on or before the 9th of June instant; and that the Directors shall be empowered to contract for and purchase shares in mines, or entire mines, and to work the same; and, if desirable, to re-sell such shares or mines, and make other investments, and generally to carry into effect the objects of the Company; also, to make further calls of £1 per share, to meet their outlay, giving thirty days' notice thereof in the county papers, the Mining Journal, Times, (London), and such other newspapers as may be considered necessary; but such calls not to be oftener than once in three months, nor to exceed in the whole £10 per share.

That a general meeting of the Company shall be held in London, once in every year, of which due notice shall be given. Holders of five shares to have one vote, ten shares two votes, fifteen shares three votes, and upwards in like proportion; but not to exceed in the whole twenty votes.

That the affairs of the Company shall be conducted by the present Directors, until the expiration of the first three years, when they shall go out of office, but be eligible to be re-elected.

That vacancies occurring in such Direction by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled up by the remaining Directors.

That the Directors shall appoint Trustees, in whom the property of the Company shall be vested, for the uses of the Company.

That the Trustees, Directors, and Cashier of the Company, shall be holders of at least fifty shares.

That reports of the several mines in which the Company may become interested shall be prepared, and be left at the offices of the Company in Cornwall and London, for the inspection of the Shareholders, every two months.

That a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Company shall be prepared, and a copy be at the disposal of each Shareholder, half yearly.

That all orders for payments of money on account of the Company shall be signed by at least two of the Directors, and countersigned by the Auditor; and that cash balances, not required for the use of the Company, shall, from time to time, be invested by the Directors in Exchequer Bills, or other approved securities, for and on account of the Company; and that such Exchequer Bills shall be lodged with the Company's bankers in London.

That a dividend, not exceeding 40 per cent. per annum, shall be paid to Shareholders, half yearly, beginning from the 24th of June instant, or as soon afterwards as the arrangement of the Company's affairs will admit; and that the surplus profits shall, from time to time, be divided by way of bonus, or go in augmentation of capital in new investments in mines, as shall be considered most beneficial by the Directors.

That the Directors (two of whom shall have power to act,) shall meet once every two months, or oftener if required, to receive the report of their Cashier, Auditor, and other agents; to examine and pass accounts; and on other general business.

Proposals for sale to the Company of shares in rich, or new and promising mines, will be received by the Cashier in Cornwall, by the Auditor, at his offices, 16, Chancery-lane, London; and by the Solicitors of the Company, at 1, South-square, Gray's Inn. All letters to be postage paid.

### WEST INDIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—In conse-

quence of the great importance of this undertaking, and the very great advantages which are likely to accrue from it, it has been deemed advisable to increase the Capital from £500,000 to £1,000,000, to be raised in 20,000 shares of £50 each, with a deposit of £2 per share. The Provisional Committee are preparing a more detailed Prospectus, which will be ready in a few days; in the mean time, applications for the additional shares will be received by Messrs. Vaux and Farnell, Solicitors, Bedford-row; or by the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 17, Ironmonger-lane, Chancery (if by letter, post paid).

CHARLES BULL, Secretary.

### CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT FOR

OUTSIDE WORK, Patronized by His Majesty's Government.—This Paint is particularly recommended to the Nobility, Gentry, Farmers, Builders, and others residing in the country; it having been proved by the Board of Ordnance, and many other public bodies, to be far superior to any other Paint ever before invented for the preservation of Brick-work, Tiles (to represent Slate), Old Cement, Compo, and Plaster Fronts, Wind and Water Mills, Iron and Wooden Bridges, Wooden Houses, Outbuildings, Iron Railings, Garden and Park Fencing, Coach Houses, Barns, Stables, Wharfs, Sheds, Lead, Copper, and for Iron and Wood-work of all descriptions. It is also a sure preventive against damp striking through either stone or brick-work in exposed situations. Noblemen and Landlord Proprietors who occasionally supply their Tenants with Paint, would find it greatly to their advantage to order this Paint, as it combines economy with great durability. The ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT is only to be obtained of

WALTER CARSON, 11, TOKENHOUSE-YARD, near the Bank, London,

(Successor to the Inventor), and Manufacturer, by appointment, to the Hon. Board of Ordnance (who have used it for upwards of fifty years), the Hon. East India Company, the London and East India Dock Companies. It can be had in any quantity in the following Colours, viz.—

Light Stone, Drab or Portland ditto, Yellow ditto, Lead Colour,

Chocolate, and Red. 54s. per cwt.

Indivisible Green ..... 50s. ..

Deep Green ..... 50s. ..

Old Sea Blue ..... 50s. ..

\* To prevent the imposition of spurious imitations, please write down the address

### ST. DOMINICK MINING COMPANY.

In 6,000 shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.—John Gould, Esq., Henry H. Hooper, Esq.,

Alex. Porter Grange, Esq., Thomas Boxer, Esq.,

BANKERS.—Messrs. Spooner, Atwoods, and Co.

SOLICITOR.—J. H. Anderson, Esq., 3, Cloak-lane.

SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES.—Mr. Josiah H. Hitchins.

Formed for the purpose of Working two valuable Sets on the Western Bank of the Tamar, a continuation of the celebrated South Hooe Lead and Silver Lodes, and also of two highly promising Copper Lodes.

Applications for shares to be made, post paid, to the Solicitor in London; and to Messrs. Harris, Bonkew, and Co., Naval Bank, Plymouth; of whom Prospectuses may be had.

### PLYMOUTH IRON COMPANY, MERTHYR TYDVIL.—

Capital £200,000, in 8000 shares, of £25 each.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Samuel Bonquet, Esq., W. Mountford Nurse, Esq.,

William Gossan, Esq., Newman Smith, Esq.,

Henry Luard, Esq., T. B. Wilson, Esq.,

BANKERS.—Messrs. Bonquet and Co.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Co.

Secretary.—N. S. Price, Esq.

Deposit of £5 per share on allotment.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be addressed to Messrs. Baxendale, Tatham, Upton, and Johnson, 7, Great Winchester-street, and 24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, solicitors; to Messrs. Hill, to Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Fullert, 1, Bedford-row, solicitors appointed by the Provisional Committee; and the Hon. Secretary, 5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

It is requisite that those parties who have applied for shares under the prospectus originally issued for the formation of the Company should renew their applications forthwith. London, May 20.

### MIDDLESEX COAL ASSOCIATION.—

Capital £300,000, in 20,000 shares. Deposit £1 per share.

So great has been the complaint of the high price of Coal, owing to the combination of the coal-owners in the north, or the imposition practised by the London dealers, the object and utility of this Association will be readily understood by the public generally of this crowded metropolis.

Prospectuses will be issued in a few days; in the mean time applications for shares may be made by letter, post paid, to the temporary office of the Company, 7, Old Broad-street, on or before the 10th of June, immediately after which the shares will be allotted, and Directors chosen from the Proprietors.

FREDERICK BASHFORD, Sec. pro tem.

### ANTI DRY-ROT COMPANY.—Kyan's Patent for the

Preservation of all Timbers, Canvases, and Cordage, from Dry-Rot and Decay. Constituted by Act of Parliament.

The Directors of this Company have the satisfaction of informing the Shareholders that the amount of capital originally anticipated will not be required, although the whole of the important national objects connected with Mr. Kyan's valuable discovery will be embraced and immediately carried into full and efficient operation, on the most extended scale, throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Pursuant, therefore, to the powers vested in the Directors by the Act of Parliament, they have resolved to make the following calls, viz.—£5 per share on the 1st of July; £5 per share on the 1st of September; £5 per share on the 1st of November.

The Directors further give notice, that after the 1st of November the present scrip shares of £25 each will be exchanged for new shares of £17 10s. each, under the seal of the Company, beyond which sum, by a special clause in the Deed of Settlement, the Shareholders are not liable.

The Shareholders are hereby required to pay the sum of £5 per share into the banking-house of Messrs. Vane, Stagle, and Co., 77, Lombard-street, on or before Friday, the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board, CHARLES TEEBRY, Secretary.

London, May 24.

### ANTI DRY-ROT COMPANY.—Kyan's Patent for the

Preservation of all Timbers, Canvases, and Cordage, from Dry-Rot and Decay. Constituted by Act of Parliament.

The Directors of this Company inform the public, that tanks on an extensive scale are now established at the following stations in London, where every facility is afforded to ship-builders, timber-merchants, builders, carpenters, &c., for the preparation and seasoning of timber, deals, and all descriptions of wood, according to the patent process.

Principal station—South Dock, West India Docks.

Branch stations—Grosvenor Basin, Pimlico; Canal Basin, No. 4, Wharf, City-road; Grand Surrey Canal Dock, Rotherhithe.

The Company, for the convenience of the shipping interest, have established floating tanks, which can be sent to any ship-builder's yard in the river Thames. Canvases, for sails, rick cloths, awnings, tents, &c., will be prepared, if sent to either of the above stations.

The Directors will grant licenses to ship-builders, timber-merchants, &c., for tanks on their own premises.

Terms of licenses, and further particulars, may be obtained of the Secretary, at 2, Lime-street-square, Leadenhall-street.

### BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—

Capital £400,000, to be raised in shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—James Ashwell, Esq., David Lewis, Esq., M.P.,

Passcoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., John Masterman, Jun., Esq.,

Thomas Hill, Esq., W. U. Sims, Esq.,

Robert Wilson Kennard, Esq., George Thomas, Esq.,

BANKERS.—Sir James Esdaile and Co., Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Hall, Thompson, and Sewell, Salters' Hall.

The reputation of the Blaenavon Iron, and the well-known success of these Works, during a period of forty years, sustain for this undertaking the character of a legitimate and lucrative investment.

The property, containing about 12,000 acres leasehold, and 450 acres freehold, comprises one of the largest and most productive mineral estates in South Wales. There are five furnaces, with all their subordinate works and buildings, 450 workmen's houses, and a large area of land.

Of the leasehold estate about one-fourth is underlet to two neighbouring Iron Works, on lease, at a rental which, with the rents received for houses and the surface lands of the remaining portion, leaves the Blaenavon property, purchased on behalf of the Company, free of rent and royalty.

The furnaces are producing at the rate of 18,000 tons of pig iron per annum, and the forge "turns out" 100 tons per week of the best bar and cable iron. There is also a profitable coal and lime trade, unconnected with the market for iron.

An investigation of the books, showing the profits of the concern during a period of extreme depression and difficulty, and a calculation based upon the price of iron for fifteen years (since 1821), justify a confident expectation of annual dividends of ten per cent., without reference, in such calculation, to the continuance of the present large profits. Should, however, the prosperity of the iron trade continue, a much larger dividend will be realised.

Ten pounds per share will be required at the time of appropriation, and the remainder according to the decision of the Directors; but it is not intended that above £40 per share shall be called for.

The Shareholders will be entitled to the profits from Midsummer next, and a dividend declared at Christmas, 1836.

Applications for shares (post paid) may be made in writing to James Ashwell, Esq., at the temporary office of the Company, No. 4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, where prospectuses, with additional information, may be obtained.

### TRURO and ST. AGNES, ST. CLEER, and LISKEARD

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of this Company to apply early next session for an Act of Parliament to enable them to make two Railroads, with a Branch to Redruth, Camborne, and Gwennap, and such Branches to the various Mines in the neighbourhood of the main lines, so the Directors may deem most advisable. From Truro to St. Agnes, on the turnpike road, is a distance of nine miles; the south of this road presents an uninterrupted level, and to within two miles of Truro the whole line is an easy flat waste; there are not twenty fathoms in the whole line that will require filling, whilst the greater part of the ground is level enough, and sufficiently firm in the bed, to receive the blocks and sleepers without preparation. The proposed Railway along this line will be nine miles in length at most, and a Branch will extend along an uninterrupted country of four miles to Perran Porth, on the north-east, so that not only



## THE DURHAM COUNTY COAL COMPANY.

Capital £500,000, in 10,000 Shares, of £50 each.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Tyrone, Kipin Park.

John Bowes, Esq., M.P., Streatham Castle.

William Hutt, Esq., M.P., Gilsdale.

Warren Maude, Esq., Greenbank, Darlington.

Gerard Salvin, Esq., Croxdale.

## DIRECTORS.

John Blacket, Esq., London.

Captain I. K. Forbes, ditto.

William Faith, Esq., ditto.

H. G. Key, Esq., ditto.

Joshua Milne, Esq., ditto.

John Prince, Esq., London.

William Morris, Esq., ditto.

F. S. Stokes, Esq., ditto.

Charles Barrett, Esq., Darlington.

John Barr, Esq., ditto.

With power to add to their number.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Stokes, Hollingsworth, and Tyerman, London; Thomas Wheldon, Esq., Barnard Castle; George Allison, Esq., Darlington.

BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Denon, and Co., London; the Darlington District Banking Company, Darlington.

SECRETARY—William Bedford, Esq.

## PROSPECTUS.

At a time when the capital of the country has been so liberally applied through the medium of Joint-Stock Companies in promoting objects of great public interest and national utility, it is singular that no such measure has yet been adopted for supplying, under more favourable circumstances than at present exist, an article of such general and important use as coal. The vasty increased consumption which of late years has taken place in large towns lying out of the coal districts, and more especially in the metropolis, renders it an object of the first importance that these places should have the advantage of being steadily supplied not only with a sufficient quantity, but that also of the best quality, and under the most favourable circumstances.

It is a well-ascertained fact that many of the coal mines in Northumberland, upon which the public have been hitherto mainly dependent, are now nearly exhausted, at least so far as regards their capability of supplying the better description of coals, and it therefore becomes important that consumers should not be reduced to the necessity of deriving their supply from that or any other quarter where inferior coal is only to be had when ample resources are in existence for providing an efficient supply with greater advantage.

In the Southern Division of the county of Durham, in particular, extensive fields of coal of the very best description are found to exist, which as yet have been but partially worked; but it has now been determined to conduct several of these upon a system of more extended operation, and this determination is likely to be much aided by the recently established and newly projected lines of railway which will facilitate the communication between these collieries and the present shipping ports of the Tynes.

In order to secure the full effects of these advantages, and under the conviction that they will be best secured by a combination of energy and the employment of capital on an extended scale, it has been determined to establish "The Durham County Coal Company."

That several of the collieries now in the hands of private individuals are realizing very large annual profits on the invested capital is beyond question, and when the immensely increased and increasing consumption of coal, not only in London, but in the various other parts of this country which are dependent for their supply upon the collieries in the North, and also the growing demand in continental ports, are considered, there appears no reason to doubt that these liberal profits will continue to be maintained.

A sufficient number of shares having already been subscribed for, the Provisional Committee of the Company have purchased several valuable and extensive Collieries, which are now in successful operation, and the produce of which maintain a first-rate character in the London market. They have also purchased two other Collieries now in progress of completion, which, in the course of a few months, will be capable of producing for shipment, a large quantity of the best Wall's End coals.

The Directors have concluded all the necessary preliminaries for the formation of the Company, and for actively working the Collieries.

For the present it is the intention of the Directors to confine the operations of the Company to the county of Durham, as containing the most valuable description of coal, and the vending of which will produce the greatest return of profit to the shareholders.

The property will be held by Trustees for the Company, and all requisite arrangements made for the security of the shareholders.

The Collieries will be under the superintendence of a Manager, Engineer, and Viewer, all of high character and experience. The first instalment of £1. per share is payable immediately on allotment. The remaining payments will not be called for earlier than at intervals of three months, and each payment will not exceed £1. per share.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the Solicitors of the Company; or to the Secretary, at the Company's office, 32, Great Winchester-street, of whom prospectuses may be had, and further particulars obtained.

No applications for shares will be received after Saturday, June 18.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE GREAT CENTRAL IRISH RAILWAY.

For connecting DUBLIN with the Ports of GALWAY and SLIGO, and the intermediate and contiguous districts.

Capital £2,000,000, in 40,000 Shares of £50 each. Deposit £1 per Share, to be paid at the time of subscribing. The future calls not to exceed £5 per Share, at intervals of at least three months between each call. No Shareholder to be liable for more than the amount of his Share.

## PATRONS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Fingall.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Argyll.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lorton.

Sir Wm. Brabazon, Bart. M.P., county Mayo.

Wm. Ormsby Gore, Esq. M.P.

Colonel Percival, M.P., county Sligo.

Sir Percy Sugent, Bart., Donore, Westmeath.

The Right Hon. Lord Blayney.

The Right Hon. Lord Castlemaine.

Leitrim.

Fitz Stephen French, Esq. M.P., Frenchpark, Roscommon.

J. R. Robinson, Esq., Dublin.

Sir H. Meredith, Bart., Rutland-square, Dublin.

Francis Burke, Esq., Dublin.

Robert Dillon Browne, Esq. M.P.

T. Wallace, Esq., K.C., Bellefield, Dublin.

Sir Jas. Murray, M.D., Merrion-square, Dublin.

Hugh Walsh, Esq., Drumana, county Leitrim.

The O'Connor Don, M.P., Balmore, Roscommon.

E. Howley, Esq., Bellefield Castle, Ballina.

Thomas Jones, Esq., Ardara, Sligo.

John Pollitt, Esq., Sligo.

Robert Francis Nesbitt, Esq., Derryvara, Drumod.

Leitrim.

SECRETARIES—John Chambers and Andrew Jordan, Esqrs.

TREASURERS—James Chambers, Esq.; Colonel Knox Gore; Robert McClelland, Esq.; George French, Esq., K.C.; Sir J. Murray, M.D.

SOLICITORS—Young and Murdoch, 12, Mountjoy-square west; Leahy and Co., 7, New Palace-yard, Westminster; Yates and Turner, 7, Great George-street, Westminster.

BANKERS—The Bank of Ireland and Branches; Jones, Lloyd, and Co., London.

COUNSELLORS—Thomas Lefroy, Jun., Esq.

A reference to the map of Ireland, and to her natural and commercial position, will enable any one to form a just estimate of the benefits to be derived from the railway, for the construction of which the present Company is formed.

The Great Central Irish Railway is calculated to afford unequalled facilities of commercial intercourse, as well between the great western division of Ireland and the British markets, as between the English, Scotch, and Ulster manufacturing districts, and the United States of America and British colonial possessions.

Commencing on the north side of Dublin, the line is to proceed by Suncroft, Trim, Athboy, Castletown, Castlepollard, and Mullingar. From a point near the latter town the railroad is to divide into two branches, the one passing by Athlone and Ballinacorney to Galway, the other passing between Edgeworthstown and Granard by Longford, Rusky, Drumod, Drumana, James-town, and Carrick-on-Shannon, to Ballinacorney, near Sligo.

This line will be found, on reference to the map of Ireland, to be capable of important and easy extension at a future time, from James-town, by Belurbet and the head of Lough Erne, to meet the Belfast inland line at Armagh, as well as the contemplated Derry line.

It is also capable of important lateral extension to the principal towns in Monaghan, Cavan, Meath, and Westmeath; and on the other side to Swinford, Castlebar, and the rising commercial town of Ballina, and from thence to Blackrod and Broadhaven harbours, the nearest seaward point to America.

The surface of the country through which the line will run is extremely favourable for the construction of a railroad; the general indications of level ranging from 1 foot in 800 to 1 foot in 1,200, and at many places presenting for a great distance a perfect level; passing close to the extensive coal and iron fields of the county of Leitrim, it will present the means of transporting the iron and coal, so abundant in these districts, thereby affording materials for the construction of the railway, as well as a constant supply of fuel along the line, and through a populous and extensive district.

The trade and intercourse already existing on the course which this railway is to take afford ample security for the profits to arise from this undertaking, besides the increase which may be reasonably expected, and which has invariably followed similar improvements in situations much less favourable.

The concurrence and active influence of a considerable number of the noblemen and gentlemen whose estates lie contiguous to the line has been obtained, many of whom have expressed their readiness to give land gratuitously.

A survey of the line is in progress, with plans, sections, and estimates, and the arrangements necessary for obtaining an Act for the incorporation of the Company in the next session of Parliament are in course of arrangement by the solicitors.

A general meeting of the shareholders will be called on the allocation of the shares for the purpose of appointing permanent Directors of the Company. The Provisional Directors will give due notice of such meeting.

The deposits are to be paid into the Bank of Ireland and its branches, and the bank of Jones, Lloyd, and Co., to the credit of the Treasurers of the Company, and to be laid out under the superintendence of the Directors in defraying the expenses of the Act of incorporation, preparing surveys, estimates, sections, and all other necessary expenses of the Company. All orders for the outlay of money to be countersigned by at least three Directors.

Applications for shares, free of postage, to be made in Dublin and London to the solicitors, and at the office of the Secretaries, 4, Abbey-street, Dublin.

A more detailed prospectus, containing summary of revenue derivable from present existing intercourse on these lines, together with map and abstract of population of the several counties traversed by the line, or coming within the influence of the railway, and of the contiguous towns, the inhabitants of which exceed 500, is in course of preparation.

## ST. ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS, Bealton-hill and Aldersgate.

For Educating, Clothing, and Wholly Providing for the Legitimate Children of Poor and Necessitous Persons, from all parts, whether Orphans or not; more especially the descendants of parents who have been better days, under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Her Royal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LADIES PRESIDENT.

Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland.

MRS. PARTIS.

The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION OF CHILDREN into the BRITTON ASYLUM will take place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 11th of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, exact time, when Seven additional Boys and Four additional Girls will be admitted.

Every Subscriber is at liberty to nominate a Boy or Girl between the ages of eight and eleven years, but all nominations must be made, and the requisite certificates furnished to the Secretary, on or before Monday, the 27th instant, on which day, at Six o'clock in the evening, exact time, all new Candidates must appear before the Committee, at the Society's Office, to be approved.

Forms of Nomination and every other particular may be obtained on application to EDWARD FREDERICK LEES, Secretary, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, June 1.

## UPTON AND ROBERTS' PATENT SAFETY LAMP.

The perfect safety of this Lamp has been proved by the chemist, the miner, and a Select Committee of the House of Commons, by tests which neither the Davy Lamp, nor any other professed Safety Lamp, could sustain; it can, therefore, be recommended to the Miner as a protection, under all circumstances—there are no exceptions. It is presumed that none will hereafter, by continuing the use of the Davy Lamp, or any other known insecure Lamp, incur the awful responsibility of exposing the lives of their workmen to a dreadful, and now, happily, unnecessary peril. This Lamp gives three times the light of the Davy Lamp.

Sold by W. Upton and Co., Queen-street, Cheapside, London; Mr. ROBERT WATSON, High-bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and also by Messrs. TIMOTHY SMITH and Sons, Birmingham, who supply the trade.

## THE THAMES TUNNEL, opposite the end of Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, but on the Surrey side of the River, near Rotherhithe Church.

THE WORKS ARE NOW IN PROGRESS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Public may view the Tunnel every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine in the morning until dusk, upon payment of One Shilling for each person. The Archway is brilliantly lighted with gas, and the Eastern Arch is open to the inspection of visitors, in addition to the Western one. The work, which extends upwards of 620 feet under the bed of the River, is perfectly dry, and the descent by a safe and easy staircase.

By Order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk of the Company.

N.B.—There are conveyances to and from the Tunnel, by an Omnibus, every half-hour from Gracechurch-street, and three times daily from Charing Cross, and the Green Man and Still, Oxford-street; also by the Greenwich and Woolwich Steam Boats, from Hungerford Market, Queenhithe, and Fresh Wharf, at 9, 11, 2, and 4 o'clock.

Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, June 3, 1852.

## EAST AFRICAN COMPANY, for Trading and Founding Settlements, and promoting Civilization, chiefly on the South-Eastern Coast of Africa.

Capital £3,000,000, with power to increase it to £5,000,000, in 60,000 Shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 10s. per Share.

Preliminary prospectuses may be obtained at the temporary offices, as under:—A detailed prospectus, containing the names of the Provisional Committee of Direction, with a Map accurately laid down from the recent Government, and other exploratory Voyages, will be issued in a few days.

The Report of the Provisional Committee, and a valuable Memoir on the vast natural and commercial resources of Eastern Africa are already printed, and will be issued with the detailed prospectus.

Local Committees will be immediately formed in several of the principal provincial districts, to aid in the proper allotment of the shares reserved for the same, and to advance the various important interests opened by this Company to the manufacturing interests in particular.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY.

The leading principles regulating the constitution of the Company are—

1. The Shareholders will be effectually guarded from individual responsibility by a carefully drawn Deed of Settlement, which has been expressly prepared by the most eminent legal talent, and by which the Company will be regulated till the Act of Incorporation is obtained.

2. The Directors will be elected by the Shareholders.

3. Full publicity will be given to every stage of the Company's affairs.

4. Not more than one call (if any) will be made till accounts are received from the first vessels, and no subsequent calls will be made at a less interval than three months, exclusive of 31 days' notice.

Application for shares, properly authenticated, may be forwarded to the temporary offices of the Company, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi.

## LONDON AND PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY DIRECT,

with a BRANCH to CHICHESTER and BOGNOR, terminating in spacious Docks at PORTSMOUTH.

Capital £1,200,000, in 24,000 Shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per Share.

The Provisional Committee are proceeding with the necessary arrangements connected with the Branch advertised to Chichester, and an active survey of the line is being prosecuted for carrying into effect the original intention of this Company, for constructing the intended railway between London and Portsmouth, by the most direct and practicable line, as they have throughout acted under the conviction that any other or more circuitous line must only entail on the passengers and transit of goods between those places additional cost of conveyance, in proportion to the extra length adopted, without any corresponding benefit being derived.

The promoters of and the Provisional Committee of Management of this undertaking, abstain from fully publishing the measure until the results of the surveys will enable them to lay the exact route of the main line itself, and of the respective branches in detail before the public; so that efficient means of investigation may be afforded, which can alone secure public support and the sanction of the Legislature.

The proposed direct line, which will pass through Guildford and Godalming, was submitted to the attention of a public meeting held at Guildford, on the 26th inst., at which the mayor, John Smallpiece, Esq., presided, when a committee of the inhabitants of that borough was appointed to take into consideration the best means of securing Guildford and Godalming the advantages of such mode of communication.

Any information required may, in the mean time, be obtained at the offices of the Company, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, where applications for shares will be received, if by letter, post paid; and also to the Company's agent at Portsmouth, J. N. Robinson, Esq.; or at Portsea, to Archibald Low, Esq., solicitor.

J. MILLER, Secretary.

## CORK AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

commencing at the city of Cork, and terminating at the city of Limerick.

Capital £700,000, in shares of £50 each. Deposit £1 per share.

No further call until the Act of Parliament be obtained, and then no call to exceed ten per cent, of which three months' notice to be given.

No Shareholder to be liable beyond the amount of his subscription.

The commencement and terminus of this line of sixty-eight miles exhibit a population of 250,000 people; namely, Cork, city and its suburbs, 140,000; and Limerick, city and its suburbs, 110,000; besides the population of the two counties, Cork and Limerick, 800,000.

This line of railway will commence at Carroll's-quay, in the city of Cork, and will proceed at the back of the Foundling Hospital to the valley of the Blackpool river, the east side of the Blarney road, cross the river Martin, and by the valley of the Glynn reach Malinbeg, from thence the line will proceed within twelve miles of the Duhalloon collieries, and by Buttevant barracks reach Charleville.

The line will then proceed northward, and by Lemonfield reach Carey's-road, Limerick, where two branches are intended to the most important parts of that city.

In a large commercial point of view, the advantages to be derived from this railway would be immense. Cork would be brought within three or four hours of Limerick, Limerick within thirty-three hours of London, and thus a direct line of communication from Limerick through Cork, Bristol, and the Great Western Railway to London, would arise, and consequently a great increase of intercourse and an influx of capital will take place, stimulating trade and manufactures.

Branch tram-roads could be effected at a small outlay from the Duhalloon collieries to this line, and from the several towns along or adjacent to the line, viz., the towns of Fermoy, Kilmallock, Kildorrery, Castletown, Roche, Glanworth, Rathcormack, Doneraile, Michelstown, Rathkeale, Bruff, Navan, Ballynaghy, Churchtown, Lisacarr, Cullinstown, Buttevant, Kanturek, Newmarket, Adair, and Six-mile-bridge, which together contain a most extensive population.

By this line a communication can be kept up by Cork and Limerick with the numerous counties that skirt the banks of the Shannon, which is to be made navigable 282 miles from its mouth, thereby creating continuous intercourse and consequent increase of wealth and civilization through 300 miles of country, the inhabitants of which have been hitherto almost unknown to each other: the produce of this extensive tract of country can be shipped for exportation at either of the ports, as the consignees or parties interested may require.

The whole of the produce from Charleville to Cork, and ten miles at either side of this line, has been hitherto transported by carts to Cork for consumption and exportation, and back returns made in shop goods, &c.

The profits arising from passengers through the densely-populated district would be very great indeed, when we consider that passengers could be conveyed from Limerick to Cork in little more than three hours, and at a much less expense than by the present mode of conveyance.

A calculation has been made by which the annual profits of this undertaking cannot, by any possibility, be under twenty per cent., not even taking into calculation the advantages arising from having such eminent ports at each terminus, beside the importance of Cork as a naval and commercial station. The concurrence of some of the gentlemen possessing property along the line has been obtained, and it is confidently anticipated that all others will concur.

A preliminary survey has been had, and the report of the engineer is most favourable as to the levels. The necessary maps, plans, and forms will be ready to enable the agents to apply for a Bill next session of Parliament.

The expense of survey for Parliament, and the obtaining the Bill, to be paid out of the deposits.

A more detailed prospectus will be ready in a few days, with the names of the Provisional Directors.

Application for shares to be made, post paid, to Henry Leahy and Co., solicitors, Mersey-square, Dublin; Young and Murdoch, solicitors, 12, Mountjoy-square, Dublin; or Leahy and Co., solicitors, 7, New Palace-yard, Westminster, where the engineer's report on the levels can be seen.

## SOUTH TOWAN, ROSE ANN, and WHEEL LYDIA CON.

SOLIDATED COPPER AND TEN MINES, situated in the parishes of Illogan and St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall.

Capital £44,000, in 16,000 shares of £2 10s. each. Deposit £2 per share.

LONDON BANKERS—Messrs. Moore, Martin, and Stone, Lombard-street.

LIVERPOOL DO.—Northern and Central Bank of England.

TRUSTEES DO.—Messrs. Wiliams and Co., Miners' Bank.

South Towan and Rose Ann mines are situated in the parish of St. Agnes, and Wheel Lydia in the parish of Illogan, in the county of Cornwall, in a rich mining district, and adjoining, or surrounded by, the productive mines of Great Wheel Towan, United Hills, Wheel Ellen, Wheel Charles, and Wheel Sparrow.

The united mines of South Towan, Rose Ann, and Wheel Lydia, together nearly a mile in length, contain four large copper and tin lodes, which are comprised in a parallel between the mines of Great Wheel Towan and the United Hills: the former of which profited nearly £200,000, and the latter, now in course of working, yields a profit to the proprietors of £800 per month.

As a circumstance highly favourable to the prospects of these Mines, it may be stated that the principal part of the ore raised from the adjoining Mines was found between two cross-courses, distant from each other about 200 fathoms, intersecting the lodes nearly at right angles, and including the same length on all the lodes of the South Towan Consols. Of these, only one has been explored below the depth of the adit, where it has yielded already considerable quantities of Copper and Tin. Between these cross-courses in the adjacent mine, Great Towan, the profits already to be realised, and in precisely the same situation the United Hills are now profiting £800 per month.

The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of sixty-four fathoms below the adit; and a cross-cut is proceeding to intersect the lode at that level; the upper levels have been, and are still, productive, the ore continuing in depth, and the mine yielding regular monthly returns. All the buildings requisite for the Mine are completed and in good condition. An Engine-House with Steam-Engine of 40-inch cylinder, completed and in full work, with pumps, pit-work, &c., fixed in the engine-shaft; all in excellent order and in full operation. A powerful water-wheel for pumping, and other hydraulic machinery for stamping or reducing ores, with floors, &c., complete—Smiths' and Carpenter's Shops, Sheds, Barracks for Miners, Counting-house, tools, implements, whips, ropes, capstan, sheers, and materials of every description.

The Directors confidently anticipate no further call beyond the present deposit will be required, and that the proceeds of the Mines will enable them to declare a dividend within the ensuing year.

Application for shares to be made to the Secretary, 156, Regent-street, or to Mr. Henry Tribe, 19, Austin-friars, London; Mr. James Buckland, Barret, or Mr. Henry Lucas, 174, Dale-street, Liverpool.—Prospectuses may be had of the Secretary or agents, and specimens of the Ore may be seen at the offices of the Company.—Office, 156, Regent-street, May 26.

## THE SHROPSHIRE RAILWAY, from WOLVERHAMPTON,

through or near Shifall and Wellington to Shrewsbury, with a Branch to Coalbrook Dale; connecting, by Railway communication, the Town of Shrewsbury and the important neighbouring districts, with Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and London.

Capital £500,000, in 10,000 shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per share.

## PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

William Anstie, Esq., Henry Bainbridge, Esq., George Peakes Barclay, Esq., William Botfield, Esq., John Carline, Esq., Richard Darby, Esq., Bernard Dickenson, Esq., Michael Goddall, Esq., William Henry Griffiths, Esq., George Holyoake, Esq., William Horton, Esq., John Horton, Esq., Edward Haycock, Esq., Rice Wynne, Esq.

With power to add to their number.

ENGINEER—George Stephenson, Esq.

## BANKERS.

Messrs. Puget, Balmbridge, and Co., St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

Messrs. Burton, Lloyd, Salt, and How, Shrewsbury.

Messrs. Pritchard and Sons, Broseley.

## SOLICITORS.

George Barker, Esq., Gray's Inn-square, London.

Messrs. Williams and Ford, the College, Shrewsbury.

The Engineer has completed the survey of the proposed line, and plans and sections will be ready for delivery on the 9th instant: shortly after which the appropriation of the shares will be made.

Applications for shares may in the mean time be made to either of the Bankers or Solicitors, above named; to Messrs. Unett and Sons, Solicitors, Birmingham; Geo. Robinson, Esq., Solicitor, Wolverhampton; William Nock, Esq., Solicitor, Wellington; Andrew Phillips, Esq., Solicitor, Shifall; Mr. King, Share-broker, Liverpool; Messrs. Cruttwell and Sons, Solicitors, Bath; or to Mr. Land, Share-broker, Bristol; and of whom also Prospectuses may be had.

## STAFFORDSHIRE COAL AND IRONSTONE COMPANY.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

## PROSPECTUS.

The objects of this Company are to work Mines of Coal and Ironstone at royalty, and to dispose of the same to coal-dealers, iron-masters, and other consumers, without interfering with the retail coal trade; and it is intended to confine the operations of the Company to these objects only, and not to extend them to any branches of the Iron trade. Experience has proved that the working of Mines has been at all times a safe and profitable mode of investing capital; and at the present period, when the demand for Coal and Ironstone in particular has so much increased, and is likely to go on increasing, it is considered that the formation of a company for the working of such mines in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, will be attended with great advantage to the Shareholders, as well as benefit to the town and adjoining districts.

Arrangements are in progress for taking an extensive range of the Thick, or Ten Yard Coal, situated nearer to Birmingham than any coal hitherto worked, and possessing great facilities for canal and land carriage.

The names of the Provisional Directors, or of the Shareholders, will not be disclosed until the Company is formed, as it is wished that parties applying for shares should be influenced only by the merits of the undertaking.

The following are some of the Conditions upon which the Company is intended to be formed:—



## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## GEOLOGY—THEORY OF THE CREATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I could have wished, as intimated in my last, to avoid any thing like a polemical discussion on Cosmogony, fully conscious of my inability to enter the arena of controversy on such a subject; and can assure W. B. that he is "drawing his weapons in a combat where victory can give him no honour."

Having, however, been again called upon, I will endeavour to explain my reasons for asserting that the Mosaic account of the Creation, according to the English version of it, cannot, in my humble opinion, be supported by geological facts.

In the third verse of the first chapter of Genesis, which Luther, and other eminent divines since his time, conceived to be the beginning of the narrative of the Creation, is *light* first spoken of:—"And God said, let there be light; and there was light." And this—the bringing light out of darkness—appears to have constituted the labour of the Deity on the first day. Taking this passage, then, in its literal signification, and assuming it to be a fact, of which, I presume, there cannot be a doubt, that the world was formed long prior to the creation of man, allow me to ask W. B., whether it is possible that the mighty animals which Geology has proved to have then held dominion over its surface could have existed in total darkness? and to prove, as he has undertaken to do, "that no discrepancy whatever exists between the most rigid and literal interpretation" of that part of the Mosaic record already quoted, "and the most refined or recent discoveries of geological science."

My opinion, sir, is, and I offer it, I assure you, with great humility, that the details and manner of the Creation, as given by the inspired historian, were promulgated for the express purpose, and as the best means, of instituting the sabbath, and dedicating it to the service of Him who created all things.

I conclude by expressing my conviction, that a very great majority of the public believe that not only Creation in general, but the primeval formation of the earth, and the whole universe, were begun and completed in the brief period—six consecutive days—stated in Genesis. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

## MINING STATISTICS—HIMMELSFURST MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have only very recently had an opportunity of seeing some numbers of your *Journal*: its usefulness is obvious. The matter is, I think, well selected, and the arrangement good. It appears to me, also, that a spirit of candour pervades your publication; and that your object is to convey correct information to your readers; and that you would consequently receive, not only with indulgence but with pleasure, communications, the object of which would be to rectify any erroneous statement which may have crept into your pages. It is under this impression that I now take the liberty of addressing you.

On looking over your early numbers, I find, in No. 6, an article on Mining Statistics, in which an insertion is made which would greatly mislead the reader, unless explained, as I will now endeavour to do.

You say that the ores of the Himmelsfurst mine at Freyberg produce from six to seven ounces of silver per quintal; and the natural inference is, that such is the richness of the ore drawn from that great mine; yet it is not so. It is true, that when the ores are sent to the reduction-works, they hold that proportion of the precious metal; but they have then been stamped and concentrated to one-twelfth or one-fourteenth of their original weight; and, consequently, the real contents of the ores, as they are raised from the mine, is only about half an ounce in the quintal. A statement of the contents, after concentration, conveys no useful information, unless the point to which the concentration may have been carried be also stated.

An illustrious traveller fell into the same error in his comparison of the richness of the silver ores of Saxony and Mexico. He compared the concentrated ores of Saxony with the unconcentrated ores of Mexico. There are, no doubt, specimens of silver ore found in Saxony richer than the concentrated ore, but your article refers, of course, to the common run of the lode.

Perhaps you will think it desirable to set your readers right upon this point. Your obedient servant and well-wisher, SASSENACH.

London, May 30.

## ECONOMY OF LABOUR IN MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I saw an advertisement in a Cornish paper, some little time since, holding out a premium of 50*l.* to any person who could find out a plan of landing miners underground without the use of ladders, ropes, or chains. I began to think whether it were possible; and, after some time, I found the following plan would be very likely to have the desired effect:—Let the shaft be completely lined with boards, so as to be air tight, with a close air-tight door at the bottom; then let a box be made that will hold fifteen or twenty men seated, so as to fit the top of the shaft within an inch of its sides; that inch to be packed with old rope, and to be screwed in the top and bottom of the box with a flanch, which may be governed with a screw, so as to keep the packing tight. A cock is then to be fixed in the bottom of the box, so that when the men are in it they have only to turn it to let the air escape, when the box will descend. On the top of the box there must be a strong canopy of iron, with a place to fix a chain or rope, to draw up the box; and should the chain or rope break, the men have only to shut the cock, and they will remain fixed, without sustaining the least injury. The same box may serve as an air-machine for forcing air into any part of the mine, by applying air-pipes with a cock at the bottom of the shaft. The same shaft may also be used for drawing the ore and stuff from the mine. Should this plan answer, it would soon pay for itself in the extra labour performed by the men.

Yours, &amp;c.

M. G.

## EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I can only notice the letter of your correspondent, "John Budge," by stating, that with a person evidently possessing so little information or scientific knowledge upon the subject he writes, I decline entering into any controversy. Remaining, your very obedient servant, 79, Hatton Garden, June 1.

P. N. JOHNSON.

## LAPLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—You have frequently requested me to afford you some information of the scenes of the north in which I have of late been engaged in. I will now fulfil the promise made you, but as you are aware I have no pretension to science, you must not expect any technical description, while you must excuse the style of composition.

Englishmen may be said to be strange beings, for which ever way you direct your steps, whether north or south, you are sure to find one. I have been frequently induced to make this observation, from the numerous adventures that have been started in every part of the world, if you trace the source of which, you will find generally that our countrymen have ever been the moving power, or at least given the first stimulus to the enterprise. Among those of a comparative recent date is the association formed for working the Alten mines in the distant clime of Lapland; one of the most insignificant, as regards capital, but probably one which will exist after many of the others have died and been forgotten; few, in its details, offer so many interesting facts, while few could have afforded greater interest to the individuals who were instrumental in its creation. It is remarkable, as being the most northern settlement in the world, and one, if it does not actually owe its birth, yet owes its present prosperity to the capital, enterprise, and energy of Englishmen.

The small town of Hammerfest is situated on Whale Island (Hvulken), in north latitude 70° 11': it was formerly a simple fishing establishment, but some years back it was made a town of, and several merchants established themselves; since then it has been rising in consequence, and at the present moment carries on not an inconsiderable foreign trade; no less, we understand, than between three to four hundred vessels annually visit that port, principally Russian, from the White Sea, between the ports of which and Hammerfest a lively intercourse is kept up. They possess eight or ten vessels of their own, which are principally employed in the sea-horse fishery on the coast of Spitzbergen and at Bear Island.

Their exports consist of dried and round stockfish, which is chiefly sent to the Mediterranean; salted cod, and a stockfish, prepared in a peculiar way for the Russian markets; cod, oil, sea-horse oil and whale oil, ivory, eider down, sea-horse skins, various kinds of Russian produce, and, of late years, copper ore. Hammerfest, however, may be looked upon principally in the light of a depot, and as a connecting link between the Russian ports in the White Sea and the rest of Europe. The town is situated in a small secure bay, on the west side of the island, and at all times and all seasons accessible; you can enter to it from either side of the large island of Sorø.

The Alten copper works, belonging to the Alten Mining Association, are situated about forty miles in a south-eastern direction, in the small and secure bay of Kaaford at the bottom, and on the south-western side of the extensive firth of Alten. The sail from Hammerfest is peculiarly romantic. Immediately after leaving the bay of Hammerfest, you pass through the stream which divides Whale Island from the large island of Seyland; the channel is not above a quarter of a mile across; the moment, however, that you are through, which, from the rapidity of the stream, and the shortness of the passage, takes but a few minutes to accomplish. A fine and magnificent expanse of water breaks suddenly on the view, perfectly land levelled on every side, no longer does that sense of desolation which the naked appearance of the coast excites, present itself to the imagination; the first impression is that of a transportation by magic to a more favoured clime; no longer does the eye wander over that uniform and barren extent which the coast every where presents, but the scene presents to the fancy one large inland lake, surrounded on every side by mountains, rising abruptly from the very water's edge, to a height of between 200 and 300 feet; at other places forming slopes from some of the peculiar terraces that are to be seen at various heights on the mountains; these slopes are generally clothed with birch woods and a stunted growth of firs; the more abrupt and naked parts of the mountains are coloured by a numerous species of cryptogamia, presenting a variety of tints, and affording a pleasing relief to the eye and the imagination; as the approach is made to the bottom of the Feird or Firth, the scenery becomes of a less gigantic character, vegetation more luxuriant, while the numerous hamlets that are to be seen on the sloping banks of the Feird, and the constant succession of fishing boats that are to be met with, not only diversify the scenery, but give it all the appearance of the islands of the Mediterranean, instead of the apparently inhospitable and iron-bound shores of Lapland.

(To be continued.)

## COAL TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—As the coal district of the north, and the management of the coal trade by the owners of collieries, for their own exclusive emolument, has taken the attention of the Common Council of London, as well as the London public, and petitions thereon been agreed to and presented to Parliament, and having observed an old antagonist, my friend "C. C.," again addressing you on this very subject, in a late number of your valuable paper, after his untoward circumstances, and who, by the way, has been as dilatory as myself in endeavouring to throw additional light on this important matter, and to amuse such of your readers as may take the trouble to read our lucubrations, and, if, per chance, to be enlightened by our difference of opinions respecting the "Coal Trade of the North," allow me again to offer a few further observations on this important and now national question.

With regard to myself, a continued and serious illness has for some time past taken my attention off this matter, and perhaps I may not have shown a disposition to trouble either you or "C. C." with more of my peculiar notions on this subject; but, Mr. Editor, as I see you have kindly allowed the insertion of "C. C.'s" renewed communication, I again venture to claim your indulgence, not to refuse allowing me a corner for a few remarks on a subject which, at the present time, is really of the greatest possible importance to the inhabitants of the city of London, as well as the country in general; and I assure you that, though I cannot do justice to such a subject by my feeble pen, yet my heart and feeling is entirely absorbed in the attempt to try to do something to put the great staple trade of the country (upon the foundation of which all our commercial and manufacturing wealth and importance depend) upon a national footing, and to endeavour to rescue the trade from the management of a comparatively few private individuals, and throw it into the hands (by a fair and open extension) of those who are the most interested in its national management and consumption. I have often wondered how the people of London are content to sit deprived of such a useful article of comfort as fire, and that wonder was most sensitively increased when I first visited London in the middle of winter, with snow on the ground, and a hard frost just set in; and particularly in witnessing the system adopted in lodging-houses of putting the fires out as soon as you had left the house in the morning for business, and seeing it just re-lighted the very moment you might return in the evening, together with the extortion in the shape of charge for firing. I wish the mass of the London people could see the comfort and satisfaction pictured in the faces of the poorest family in our district, sitting round the family hearth, the good man with his wife, and surrounded by his family, with a good, cheap, blazing fire on a wretched winter's night; if that scene could be seen and felt, I am sure the metropolitan consumption of coal would be doubled at one-half the present prices. I speak from experience, when I say I have keenly felt the effect of bad firing in London. It really appears to me rather astonishing, on reading the report of the late Common Council meeting, that the leaders then assembled should not have been more up to the business of the coal trade, particularly when we recollect the heavy dues payable on coal to the corporation of London, and the great profits derived by the London coal dealers; but I suppose they must look more into the matter, and no doubt, with their wisdom, set to work. A rare investigation will take place before another committee of inquiry, and if so, I sincerely hope an efficient remedy will be found to give satisfaction to the mass of the London consumers. In the humble estimation of the individual who now addresses you, a great alteration will immediately take place in the coal trade by the formation of the new lines of railroad in the different districts of Durham and Northumberland; and the people of London will do well if they look to their own interests to encourage them in this district, where they are proposed and adopted with caution and circumspection. The South Durham railroad must have a very great effect on the more northern coal fields in bringing an extra quantity of coal into the London and eastern coal markets, and no doubt will be most strenuously opposed by the present great owners of collieries, as all the new collieries that will be opened on this line of railroad will more or less affect the private "regulations" of the present trade, and reduce prices. This bill, I see, is now thrown out in committee: the reason is clear. You may set it down to the door of the great coal owners. Though a native of the coal districts, I must confess the Common Council of London are decidedly right in endeavouring to procure for the inhabitants of the metropolis the best description of coal at the least possible expense; and that can only be accomplished by some judicious national control over the whole trade, including producers, carriers, and retail dealers, with a reduction of dues and duty, and abolishing all unnecessary and injurious restrictions; or perhaps what would be far better, leaving the trade entirely free and open to competition; and the adoption of the recommendation in my former letters written before this subject had taken the attention of the London Common Council, viz. the formation of a spirited public Coal Mining Company, principally to be composed of the capitalists and inhabitants of London, and which, if started, I am confident would very soon get the complete control of the London markets over the present private monopolies, and give greater satisfaction to the consumers. Indeed, I am persuaded it would have the effect of laying the coal trade entirely at the feet of the London consumer. I have little doubt that your most respectable paper will be well known and read by most of the members of the London Common Council, as well as the London public; and if you favour me with the insertion of these few remarks, perhaps some of these little hints may be of use, and likely to bear upon a question that, I am persuaded, will not end where it is, but will be steadily and systematically prosecuted, until the object proposed shall be accomplished to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of London. The late meeting at Walsingham, in Durham, on the subject of Mr. Pease's (M.P.) conduct with respect to the South Durham Railway, shows the feeling to open and work new fields of coal for the southern market; but, after all, I am still afraid, if the northern coal fields should be left in the hands of the native owners, their private interests would still induce them to enter into a regulation for keeping up the price of coals in the London markets. As I said before, there is nothing for it but the London people to have a colliery or two of their own, and that would give them a great weight in the "Coal Trade Parliament" (if it be), and give them a fair and legitimate influence over this important and extensive interest. In speaking thus generally of the power of the coal owners, I do not mean to say that they can accomplish all and every thing they choose in the way of keeping up a high uniform price; but a high price is the inevitable consequence of the present regulation for the "vend," or amount of quantity fixed for the London market. I can hardly think that the coal owners could not afford to reduce their prices, for if we look at them generally we can observe that most of them have accumulated considerable, say, some of them immense, fortunes in the coal trade; and what is more, the trade is still greatly increasing, and remunerating, and new parties are making it. In thus stating my own opinion as to the cause of the present high prices of coals to the consumer, I would be doing an injustice to the coal proprietors if I did not say that the London dealers enjoyed as great, if not

greater, profit, with far less risk, than themselves. The truth is, the profit goes into the pockets of the coal proprietors here and the dealers in London, the ship-owners getting very little; and the rest of the price, paid by the consumer, goes for extravagant dues and duty at the London end.

The coal-trade question is essentially a practical one, and if it were taken up by the London Common Council and the inhabitants of the metropolis, it ought to be fairly gone into and speedily settled, for it is not a question that ought to remain subject to a continued agitation. Though my old antagonist, "C. C.," differs with me as to my views of the advantages of a public company, yet I think it is a subject well worthy the attention of the inhabitants of the metropolis; whether adopted or not is another matter. An inquiry could do no harm, and may do much good. I think I fully explained, in a former letter, what interest I had in the coal district and the coal trade, and which, I said, was of no pecuniary value to me, either in possession or prospect, to induce me to address, for any interested motives (saving the credit of being desirous of promoting a great national and local object of utility). Conceiving, then, that an interest in the coal trade, by possessing collieries, will be the means of giving the inhabitants of London the greatest control over the coal trade; and as this is the time when opinions are most wanted, whether feasible or not, to elucidate this question, now so determinedly taken up by the London consumers; and, on the other hand, so strenuously opposed by the old interested parties, I do most respectfully take the liberty of directing the attention, Mr. Editor, of yourself, as well as such of your readers as take an interest in this branch of our national produce for the purpose (if only) for inquiry. What I recommend to others I have certainly done myself, and at some expense, and I find that from 300,000*l.* to 400,000*l.*, which could most easily be raised in small shares, would put a great coal field, with working collieries, into the hands of any company that might be formed. I have made inquiries in London and in this neighbourhood, and the answers I have received have been most satisfactory. Good mining fields can be obtained, and, if necessary, working collieries, and parties will support such an undertaking both in London and here; and I firmly believe such a company only wants a beginning to realise a fair and reasonable expectation of affording a business-like remuneration, and assure an increased and steady supply of coal to London at a greatly reduced price. The nature of the business is particularly adapted for the objects of a trading company, as all the management of collieries is intrusted to agents. The subject of the coal trade and the northern coal district is now before the London public, and I assure you the way in which it has been taken up, makes all those interested in the matter here most anxious about it. Perhaps I must apologise, Mr. Editor, for taking up so great a space in your valuable paper by this lengthened letter; but the interest at present taken in the coal trade induces me to draw upon your indulgence, and before concluding, allow me to observe, in addition, that I conceive the great object of the present agitation of coal sent to the London market at a reduced price. Then how is this to be accomplished? The trade here is monopolised; and by the combination, or what is tantamount, the "Regulations" adopted by the great coal proprietors: they send just as much coal as they think necessary, to prevent fluctuation, and maintain the present high prices. Small capitalists cannot get into the trade, consequently there is no chance of any competition to ensure a reduction of prices. The body of great proprietors find it their interest to agree amongst themselves, and as long as they can "adjust" their own differences, they will not care about reducing the price to the consumer. They (the body of coal proprietors) say the trade barely pays—from the great expense they are at in sinking and winning collieries, laying down private railroads, paying for working and wayleaves, and capital "sunk" and lost; but still new pits are opened out, large amounts of capital freely embarked, and the trade extended, fortunes made and spent, and jealousy shown to new comers. How is this to be accounted for, but on the supposition that the trade is highly profitable and remunerating. To break in upon this monopoly and throw the trade open, the London consumer and capitalist must get his capital thrown into the coal trade, and participate in the profits of production. As it is a public question to the London consumer, the capital ought to be raised in small shares by a great many individuals interested in the supply of coals for all purposes. I should say myself, if the supply of coals were increased, and the prices reduced in London, steam mills and machinery would entirely supersede horse and manual labour in the metropolis and the adjoining counties. A week or two ago I noticed a prospectus out for the establishing of joint-stock shipping companies, emanating in London, and without saying any thing as to their success. I think they might be made eminently useful to the inhabitants of the metropolis in carrying the coal of a public mining company. Two steps would thus be gained in supplying London with cheap coal, in sufficient quantities, and under public management. There only requires, in addition, a reduction of the dues and duty of the coal, and a third public company might be readily formed in London, (what say "C. C." to this?) to retail the coal after being landed in London to the great body of consumers. If this will not break up the monopoly, I do not know what will. When the subject is once agitated, let the inhabitants of London understand it, and get it settled to their satisfaction, for it is entirely in their own hands, without the interference of Parliament. I can hardly expect "C. C.," as connected with the trade in London, will agree with me in the policy or feasibility of the plans proposed; but trusting that these few hints may meet your approbation for insertion, and hoping that my old friend "C. C." will observe the "signs of the times" from what is passing under his eyes, and admit that, though I cannot exactly do that justice to the subject which its importance demands; yet I have not altogether shot very wide of the mark in the observations contained in my former letters; for the same question, to a great extent, has been taken up by the public authorities and the inhabitants of the city of London.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 20, 1836.

A. B.

## ON THE ADAPTATION OF THE GLOBE TO THE VARIOUS WANTS OF MAN.

From Professor Buckland's "Geology considered with Reference to Natural Theology."

Besides the coal, many strata of the carboniferous order contain subordinate beds of a rich argillaceous iron ore, which the near position of the coal renders easy of reduction to a metallic state; and this reduction is further facilitated by the proximity of limestone, which is requisite as a flux to separate the metal from the ore, and usually abounds in the lower regions of the carboniferous strata.

A formation that is at once the vehicle of two such valuable mineral productions as coal and iron, assumes a place of the first importance among the sources of benefit to mankind; and this benefit is the direct result of physical changes which affected the earth at those remote periods of time, when the first forms of vegetable life appeared upon its surface.

The important uses of coal and iron, in administering to the supply of our daily wants, give to every individual amongst us, in almost every moment of our lives, a personal concern of which but few are conscious, in the geological events of those very distant eras. We are all brought into immediate connexion with the vegetation that clothed the ancient earth before one-half of its actual surface had yet been formed. The trees of the primeval forests have not, like modern trees, undergone decay, yielding back their elements to the soil and atmosphere by which they had been nourished; but transformed up in subterranean storehouses, have been transformed into enduring beds of coal, which in these latter ages have become to man the sources of heat, and light, and wealth. My fire now burns with fuel, and my lamp is shining with the light of gas, derived from coal that has been buried for countless ages in the deep and dark recesses of the earth. We prepare our food, and maintain our forges and furnaces, and the power of our steam-engines, with the remains of plants of ancient forms and extinct species, which were swept from the earth ere the formation of the transition strata was completed. Our instruments of cutlery, the tools of our mechanics, and the countless machines which we construct, by the infinitely varied applications of iron, are derived from ore, for the most part coeval with or more ancient than the fuel, by the aid of which we reduce it to its metallic state, and apply it to innumerable uses in the economy of human life. Thus, from the wreck of forests that waved upon the surface of the primeval lands, and from ferruginous mud that was lodged at the bottom of the primeval waters, we derive our chief supplies of coal and iron; those two fundamental elements of art and industry, which contribute more than any other mineral productions of the earth to increase the riches; and multiply the comforts, and ameliorate the condition of mankind.

MINERS' HOLIDAY.—On Saturday night, the Crick Cliff miners held their annual feast; the day being fine, they assembled at an early hour, to decorate the shafts or mines with flowers and garlands, and much taste was displayed. They afterwards amused themselves with playing at cricket, &c., and dinner was announced, (which was given to them by Messrs. Alsop and Wans,) and after having plentifully partaken of the good cheer provided, the glass and the song went merrily round, until a late hour. Both employers and workmen were highly pleased at the good success which had hitherto attended them, and of which there is every prospect of a continuance. The number of miners on Crick Cliff is upwards of 100.—North Derbyshire Chronicle.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.—From a return ordered by the House of Commons last month, the total of all the sums issued for public works, such as roads, docks, and bridges (the Ecclesiastical Commissions are included, they amount to nearly 100,000*l.*) is 407,863*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; of which 40,073*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* has been repaid. The securities on which Government sanctioned the issues are presentments and mortgages.



**DARTMOOR CONSOLIDATED TIN MINES.**  
Capital £37,500, in 7500 shares, of 5s each. Deposit £3 per share.  
2500 shares, out of the 7500 shares, are to be taken by the Provisional Committee, which consists of the following gentlemen:—

Benjamin Cole, Esq.  
J. H. Deacon, Esq.  
C. Johnston, Esq.  
James Heygate, Esq.  
William Hall, Esq.

J. H. Longden, Esq.  
Robert Seaton, Esq.  
Robert Sutton, Esq.  
Robert Sutton, Jun., Esq.  
James Sutton, Esq.

Thomas Windus, Esq.

BANKERS IN LONDON—Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.,  
10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

## FOREIGN MINING ASSOCIATIONS.

	SECRETARY.	OFFICE.	PART. DAY.	BOARD DAY.	GENERAL MEETINGS.
Anglo-Mexic.	James Farrell	7, St. Helen's-pl.	15th.	1st and 2d Tu.	
Bolivar	Alex. Allen	9, Austin-frs.	1st.	Alt. Thu. at 12	March 31
Colombian	John Chapman	3, Freeman's-ct.	15th.	Alt. Thu. at 2	3d Thurs. in June & Dec.
New Granada					
Copago	Fred. Grellet	22, Austin-frs.	1st & 2d Tu.	Alt. Tues.	
General Min.	J. B. Ford	52, Broad-street	15th.	Monday at 11	1st Thu. May
Mexican	J. M. Maude	32, G. Winches-st.	15th.	Monday at 11	1st Thu. May
Nat. Brazilian	B. Mountney	26, Throgmorton-st.	1st Tu.	Wednes. at 1	
St. John d'el R.	J. Luckombe	8, Tokenhouse-yd.	1st Tu.	Alt. Frid. at 12	1st Thu. May
Minan Ger.					
Unit. Mexican	John Mather	15, Old Broad-st.	15th.	1st Wed. and day before Pkt.	

## PUBLIC COMPANIES. MEETINGS.

North Cornwall	George & Vulture Tavern	6th.	12 for 1.
Colombian	Freeman's-court	16th.	1.
Central Agricultural Society	St. Helen's-place	17th.	
Anglo-Mexican	St. Helen's-place	6th July.	1.
United Mexican	London Tavern	27th.	1.

## CALLS.

Hayle Railway	5s.	22d June	Ransom and Co.
Albion Copper	5s.	15th.	Barclay and Co.
Alfen	1s.	20th July	Williams, Deacon, and Co.
North Consolidated	1s.	16th June	Barclay and Co.
South Polgoth	10s.	27th	29, New Basinghall-street.
New South Hooe	10s.	15th	Stone, Martin, and Co.

## DIVIDENDS.

Anglo-Mexican Mint	6s.	1st December.
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## MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOUR.
British Architects	Romney House	Monday	8 P.M.
Geological Society	Romney House	Wednesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adolph	Wednesday	7 P.M.
Antiquaries	Romney House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal	Albion	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal Institution	Edinburgh-street	Friday	8 P.M.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several papers are deferred until next week, when a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET will be published.

The communication on the Tin Mines in the neighbourhood of St. Austel next week.—Thanks to our Correspondent.

We thank "Remembrancer" The Map of Cornwall is nearly perfected. "Patents" shall receive our attention; and "Uniformity" we will endeavour to observe.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING ASSOCIATION.—We are again compelled to defer the insertion of the report of the meeting held last week, it not being yet printed. We have heard that a question has been raised as to the propriety of publishing it. We were always of opinion that it should not be printed, but a resolution having passed, we do not see how it can be avoided.

## THE MINING JOURNAL, And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 4, 1836.

The success which has attended mining adventures in the county of Cornwall, perhaps, cannot be better illustrated than by citing the instance of the "Consolidated Mines," a share or one-hundredth part in which was lately sold at the Auction Mart by Mr. Hoggart, for the sum of 2,140l. This adventure is divided into 100 shares, and the dividends paid in the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, (which is a fair criterion taking three consecutive years,) amount to no less a sum than 105,000l., or about 1,000 guineas per share; so that the price paid for the share was at the rate of six years' purchase. This will be some guide to those who are embarking in mining speculations; and we would advise all who do so, to multiply the number of shares in which the Company is divided, by the price; and then by ascertaining the returns, see at what number of years' purchase is the market value—and that a fair opportunity may be afforded for comparison, it may be stated that the quantity of ore raised in the last twelve months at these mines was about 22,000 tons, or, on an average, upwards of 420 tons weekly—the value being 151,750l.

We are induced to take in connexion with these splendid returns, the conclusions at which the writer of a pamphlet on the prospects and success likely to be attendant on the operations of the "Trevorgus Mining Association" arrives; and, as the author observes, "the following remarks are not made in any spirit of blarney," but merely "to enable parties to form a fair estimate of the prospects and extraordinary (!) profits likely to be realized by this undertaking." We cannot but direct attention to the anticipated results, always supposing, as he does, that the shaft be sunk so many fathoms every three months—that the levels be also driven—that the lode be likewise productive, yielding—say "only 37 tons of ore per month from each level," and taking "only 3s. per ton for the copper ore, and the silver at fifty ounces to the ton of ore (it at present averages above seventy ounces\*), and it would be more than a hundred under the adit level." (!) The author then proceeds to show, if all his conclusions be correct, that in three years the produce of the ore raised will be 522,450l., from which he deducts 300,000l. for purchase, outfit, monthly cost, tribute, &c., leaving no less a sum than 222,450l. net profit !!!

Here, then, we have something like 75,000l. a year profit, or double the amount of that divided by the Consolidated Mines; hence, the value of the mine, (judging of it by that set upon the share referred to,) should be 418,000l.; and yet, will it be believed?

\* A full or specimen.

the whole concern may be purchased in the market, with all these prospective advantages, for 12,000l. We are really surprised at the blindness of the public.

We have taken the two instances above, that our readers may form an estimate of the advantages arising from mines such as "the Consolidated;" and that they may be guarded from falling into the errors of hypothetical estimates.

## THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY MORNING.

There has been but little fluctuation in the British Funds throughout the week. Consols for account having ranged from 92 to 92½, closing at about 92½. There is evidently but little spirit of speculation in this market, which may be said to be steady. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced closed at 98½; Bank Stock, 210½; Exchequer Bills still continue at 12 to 14 prem., and India Bonds have advanced from 2 discount to 1 premium. In the Foreign market the settling day, which was Tuesday, went off well, although the fluctuations in Spanish during the account had been considerable; there is, however, more caution observed than formerly in transactions in this stock as to the parties. The dissolution of the Cortes had the effect of causing a decline in the active stock of 3 per cent., the lowest price being 38½; it has however since rallied, having touched 41½, and the closing price being 40½. Passive 12½, and Deferred 18½. Portuguese New Bonds closed at 82 ex div., being an advance on the previous quotations of the week. In Transatlantic Bonds there has been but little doing; indeed, the market generally has been stagnant. Chilean closed at 47. Colombian 30½. In Dutch Stock there has been business doing in the Threes and Fives; the former leave off at 57, and the latter 101½.

In the Money Market, money may be said to continue in demand, at 4 to 5 per cent. The Bank on Thursday notified that applications for loans in sums of not less than 2000l., on approved securities, would be received, the advances to be repaid on or before July 15, with interest at four per cent. per annum.

In the Share Market there has been little doing, and that principally confined to one or two of the Railway Companies. Stephenson's Brighton line, in consequence of the decision of the Committee, advanced from 10 to 15 pm., but left off about 14. London and Greenwich have suffered a decline of 2l. per share, being quoted at 25.

Leeds and Manchester have advanced 4l. per share; and in some others a trifling advance has taken place. What the effect of the proceedings in the House of Lords last night may have on those which have not yet obtained their bills, it is hard to foresee; it is, however, calculated to enhance the value of those which have already passed through the House.

In Shares generally but little has been done throughout the week.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

**BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 2.—METAL MARKET.**—The advance in copper has been going on for some weeks past. At each sale of the ores the price has advanced, and the standard has risen to a much higher price than was expected by the consumers, and from the smallness of the stocks in the hands of the smelters, and the very great quantities of copper exported, the price may be considered as not having reached its maximum. Present price—file, 116l.; cake, 118l.; best selected, 120l. Tin also has rapidly advanced, and, from the state of the market, must go up considerably higher than our present quotation.—Common blocks, 121l.; bars, 123l.; refined 126l.; grain, 131l. Spelter has followed in price the other metals, and from the reports we have received respecting this article, a still further advance will be effected. The present market price is 30l.

**LONDON, JUNE 3.**—The prices of metals remain much the same as last week, except spelter and quicksilver. Tin is expected again to rise. Lead continues firm. Iron is yet unaltered in price. Spelter is rather flatter, from some forced sales. Quicksilver also has receded from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 6d., from stocks expected and arrived being large.

**CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 2.**—The average standard this is 137l. 5s.; produce 7; average 6l. 17s.; quantity of ore sold 3,276 tons, twenty-one cwt.; quantity of fine copper 228 tons, one cwt.—Total amount of sale 22,293l. 16s. 6d.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

MONDAY, MAY 30.

**Midland Counties Railway Bill.**—Petition of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington against the Bill: ordered to lie on the table.

**Glasgow and Falkirk Railway Bill.**—Further consideration of report deferred till this day.

**Glasgow and Falkirk Railway Bill.**—Further consideration of report (on extension of time) deferred till to-morrow.

**South Durham Railway Bill.**—Petition of inhabitants of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay, in favour of the Bill: ordered to lie on the table.

**London and Dover Railway Bill.**—Petitions from owners and occupiers of land, and others, in the Weald of Kent, and Cranbrook, in favour of the Bill: ordered to lie on the table. Petition of the provisional committee of the direct London and Dover and Central Kent Railway Company, against the Bill: ordered to lie on the table.

**Midland Counties Railway Bill.**—Petitions from inhabitants of Sheffield, and Lord Middleton, against the Bill: ordered to lie on the table.

**London and Croydon Railway Bill.**—Report to be taken into further consideration upon Tuesday next.

**Midland Counties Railway (re-committed) Bill.**—Amendments read a second time, and agreed to; clause added; and the Bill ordered to be ingrossed.

**Deptford Pier Railway Bill.**—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be ingrossed.

**London and Dover Railway Bill.**—Report further considered; amendments read a second time, and agreed to; clause added; and the Bill ordered to be ingrossed.

**London and Cambridge Railway Bill.**—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; clauses added; amendments made; and the Bill ordered to be ingrossed.

**Merthyr Tydfil and Cardiff Railway Bill.**—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be ingrossed.

**London and Norwich Railway Bill.**—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; clause added; and the Bill ordered to be ingrossed.

**Trematna Harbour and Railway Bill.**—Report to be taken into further consideration on Tuesday next.

**Thames Haven Railway and Dock Bill.**—Further consideration of report deferred till Tuesday next.

WEDNESDAY.

**Midland Counties Railway Bill.**—Read a third time; amendments made; and the Bill passed.

**Deptford Railway Bill.**—Read a third time; amendments made; and the Bill passed.

**London and Dover (South-Eastern) Railway Bill.**—Read a third time, and passed.

**South Durham Railway Bill.**—Report ordered to lie on the table. Leave given to print the evidence taken before the committee, at the expense of the parties, from the committee clerk's copy, if they think fit.

**Glasgow and Falkirk Railway Bill.**—Order for further consideration of report for extension of time to report read; further time granted for making the report on or before Monday, 20th June. Petitions against the Bill from electors of the county of Stirling; inhabitants of Condorrat; Cumbernauld; merchants, traders, farmers, grain dealers, and others, of Bonnybridge, Denny, and Banknock; stentmasters of Falkirk; to lie on the table.

**Thomas Russell, preses of, and for the fens of the burgh of Falkirk; referred to the Committee on the Bill; and John Leadbetter, and others, members of the board or committee of direction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company; referred to the committee on the Bill; counsel ordered.**

**Birmingham Coal Company Bill.**—Lords' Amendments agreed to.

**Merthyr Tydfil and Cardiff Railway Bill.**—Read a third time, and passed.

**London and Blackwall Railway Bill.**—Petition of churchwardens, overseers, and inhabitants of the hamlet of Mile End, Old Town, against the Bill; referred to the committee on the Bill; counsel ordered.

**London and Norwich (Eastern Counties) Railway Bill.**—Read a third time (King's consent signified); amendments made; and the Bill passed.

THURSDAY.

**South Durham Railway Bill.**—Petition of the corporation of Norwich in favour of the Bill: ordered to lie on the table. Report for extension of time for reporting Bill read: time enlarged till Monday, 20th June.

**London and Croydon Railway Bill.**—Petition of Wedd William Nash against the Bill: ordered to lie on the table.

**Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill.**—Report for extension of time for reporting the Bill read: time enlarged till Monday, 20th June.

**Glasgow and Falkirk Railway Bill.**—Petitions from the tanners, curriers, shoemakers, and others, interested in the leather trade of Linlithgow; and from bankers, merchants, and others, of Stirling, against the Bill: ordered to lie on the table.

**London and Cambridge Railway Bill.**—Read a third time; clauses added; amendments made; and the Bill passed.

**THE FOLLOWING BILLS ARE IN COMMITTEE.**—Dublin and Drogheda Railway; South Durham Railway; Glasgow and Falkirk Junction Railway; London and Blackwall Railway; London and Blackwall Commercial Railway; London and Brighton Railway (Stephenson's Line); London and Brighton Railway (Rennie's Line).

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

## WHEEL BROTHERS SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting was held at the office of the company, 26, New Broad-street, on Wednesday last,

J. BLOUNT, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the meeting was held in accordance with the provisions endorsed on the scrip certificates, otherwise the directors would not (from the circumstance of the proprietors having so lately met) have deemed it necessary to have convened a meeting, very little having been done in the interval; the report of the directors, which was very brief, with that of the agent, would be read; and the chairman, in conclusion, observed that Mr. Malachy, who was present, had remained in town for the express purpose of attending the meeting, and of affording any information which might be required.

The advertisement for convening the meeting was accordingly read, with the report submitted to the meeting held on the 14th April, the several reports of the mine agents, and the resolutions then passed.

## THE REPORT

of the directors was then read, which was a mere echo of the observations of the chairman, as also a letter from Mr. Malachy, under date 30th May, stating that since the preceding meeting little had been done at the mine in raising silver, although the quantity raised had fully equalled the cost; that Malachy's shaft had been sunk to the forty fathom level and plat cut, and in a very short time the lode would be intersected at that level at a point where the newly discovered lode formed a junction or trough with the main lode.

In reply to some questions from the chairman, Mr. Malachy stated that the little progress made was mainly attributable to the dry weather, there not being sufficient surface water to work the water wheels and machinery on the mine to its full power; and further, that he contemplated the lode at the forty fathom level would be cut in a week or ten days.

A proprietor having suggested to the chairman the propriety of reading a letter which had been received from the mines that morning, the same was accordingly read, and which will be found under "Mining Correspondence."

It having been moved and seconded that the report be received and approved,

Mr. ROBERT HILLS rose for the purpose of putting some questions to the chairman, having, as he said, with many friends embarked largely in the undertaking, at prices nearly fourfold those which could now be obtained for the shares in the market; he considered some explanation should be afforded on the subject of the dividends which had been paid, as to whether they were out of the net profits, or on what principle they had been declared; the impression on his mind, and that of his connections, being that no dividends had been declared without the assets being in hand, but on referring to the accounts, he found that the dividends amounted to 9,000l., while the whole quantity of ores raised barely exceeded that amount, without taking into account the cost of extraction, &c. He, therefore, could not but express his opinion that the shareholders who had purchased at high prices had, unfortunately, been misled; he did not mean to attribute to the directors any improper motive, but considered they had incautiously made dividends without satisfying themselves that it was prudent to do so.

The CHAIRMAN entered into a very full and (to the meeting) very satisfactory explanation attendant the error in which, he was ready to acknowledge, they had fallen. He did not pretend to say that they had acted with that caution which behoved them, but from the representations made to them by the agents at the mines of the value of the ores on hand, and those daily being extracted, they felt warranted, at the time, in pursuing the course they had done. On assays being made by the smelters, however, it was found that the ores were not in value the amount estimated, and hence the disappointment, both to the directors and to the shareholders at large. It was not the wish of the directors to disguise any thing from the shareholders; they courted the most open investigation; and although he did not profess a knowledge of mining operations in detail, he would declare that so long as he was a director of this or any other company, or in any way connected, he would never allow of such a course being again pursued. In conclusion, the chairman stated that he held 150 shares, for which he had paid 20l. per share, and that his confidence in the mine was unshaken. He further observed, that only one month's dividend, or 1500l. had been paid in anticipation, as the ores sold and in hand covered the others, and but from being "drowned out" at the rich sink this would not have been the case.

Mr. HARRISON, as a director, considered it right to state to the meeting, that the depreciation in the price of the shares, (for he would not admit it as a depreciation in their value,) arose from reports injurious to the mine, but which, he was convinced, had no foundation. He had since his connexion with Mr. Malachy sifted that gentleman's conduct very closely, and the result was, his perfect confidence in his integrity and ability, never having found him to have made a false statement. It was under these circumstances, with a conviction of the value of the mine, in which he was a holder of about 250 shares, some of which had cost him from 30l. to 40l. per share, that he considered his investment as a good one. He could, on behalf of the directors generally, that they entertained the same opinions, and were in the same position as himself—large holders.

Mr. ROBERT HILLS expressed the pleasure he experienced, as must all present, at the satisfactory explanations afforded by the directors, and congratulated himself on having been the means of eliciting the information.

A conversation ensued between Mr. Hills and Mr. Malachy, on the subject of the operations at the mine, which was, however, somewhat confused, from the questions being put without a perfect knowledge of the underground workings, it, however, had the effect desired, of Mr. Malachy expressing his opinion, that within a month the lode in the thirty fathom level, immediately under the rich sink going down in the twenty fathom level, would be reached; and from the circumstance of the lode in the sink when abandoned (on account of the water) being richer, as described by Captain Bray, than at any previous time, he hesitated not in saying that their hopes would be fully realized, all outcost paid, and a surplus left for the shareholders. The ores at the surface had been neither weighed nor sold; and in reply to an observation made by Mr. Harrison that rumours had been spread by parties inimical to the concern, or to certain parties interested therein, that not 1000l. worth of ores were at the surface, Mr. Malachy expressed his readiness to take them at the price estimated by him as their value at the last meeting, of 4000l.; and, moreover, that if the amount of sale exceeded that price, as he was satisfied it would, the company should have the advantage, while on the other hand if it should not amount to 4000l. he would suffer the loss.

In reply to the question of a proprietor, the CHAIRMAN declared that the directors entertained as high an opinion of the undertaking as ever, and were satisfied it only required a little time to prove the correctness of their opinions.

It appearing from Mr. Parrott's letter, that in consequence of the dry weather having set in, that there was not sufficient surface water to keep the mine in fork at the forty fathom level, and hence the necessity of abandoning that part of the mine until there should be



## MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

## ENGLISH MINES.

## HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

May 23.—I beg to inform you that Lyon's lode, in the ten fathom level, at Trevigla mine, is poor at present, though it is of a promising character. We have completed the new whin and the shaft, and expect now to make greater progress in laying open the numerous south lodes. At Busworgie mine we have cleared to the bottom of Blount's shaft, which is about three fathoms below the fifteen fathom level; the lode is about two feet wide, containing some tin, and we shall commence sinking it immediately towards the intended twenty-six fathom level, which we expect to begin opening from "Ellward's" engine-shaft early in next month, and shall soon be able to ascertain the nature and character of the lode at that level.

Hayle Consols.—At this mine we are now making good progress about Harrison's engine, and Mr. Sims is in great hopes that he shall get her working by the middle of next month, which will be a source of great satisfaction to us. J. TREBILCOCK.

## NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Thomas, May 28.—The lode in the twenty-six fathom level is improved, but yields a great quantity of water; in consequence of which, and the rapid falling off of the surface water, we have not sufficient power to meet the stream and keep the twenty-six fathom level unwatered; consequently, we are obliged to discontinue, for the present, working on the lode at that level, and to confine our operations to the seventeen fathom level and levels above. We are driving the cross-cut south at the seventeen fathom level to cut the south lodes, and calculate, from present appearances, that it will require the greatest part of two months to cut the lode. The lode in the east end at the seventeen fathom level looks well; in the west end, at the same level, the lode is hard with very little lead. In the eight fathom level east there is a very promising lode, yielding good stones of lead; the west end poor at present; the tributaries in this mine go on well.

Wheal Hope.—The adit in this mine just as when we last reported; in the twelve fathom level the lode produces muddle, with very little lead; the twenty-eight fathom level is poor; the rise in the back of the thirty-eight fathom level is very kindly, and we are daily expecting to meet with a good bunch of lead. We have not yet been able to see the sixty-five fathom level, but the shaft is nearly cleared to the bottom. JOHN BORLASE.

## ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

May 28.—The pitches are all looking very well indeed, and we this day purpose setting a pitch at about 16s. to the adventurers (that is) upon our rich discovery on the Pic lode. Yesterday produced us a very fine discovery in the deepest level in the mine, thirty fathoms below adit, by some men driving on tute-work west on Trevannoe lode, in East Pell old engine-shaft. The lode is from one to two feet wide, producing very excellent tin; this is all whole ground (that is), never having been worked so deep before by the old men. I am preparing a general report, which I will forward next week. Our sales of tin for May amount to 1509l. 6s. 5d.

## NERRAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—I do not see any alteration in the prospects of this mine for the past week. Anthony's lode going east is still looking promising, last Saturday we set the engine-shaft to sink below the adit, and have commenced driving the cross-cuts (north and south) to the east of the slide or disordered ground. RICHARD ROWE.

## POLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

May 28.—It affords me much pleasure in stating that the engine has worked as regularly as possible, without the least let or hindrance, since her commencement, and it is an additional satisfaction to observe that the lode in Vice's (or flat rod engine) shaft continues very rich. We have also a promising lode in the middle level driving west of Thomas's shaft on Wheal Harriet lode; within the last few days we have broken some excellent stones of tin. RICHARD ROWE.

## SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

May 28.—We continue to sink the engine-shaft with but very little increase of water, and in a favourable stratum of ground, the depth of which is now between twelve and thirteen fathoms; by the end of June we hope to complete the said shaft at a depth to drive a fifteen fathom level and cross-cut towards the lode. The greater part of the engine is finished, and a considerable portion sent to the mine. RICHARD ROWE.

## TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—The twenty-five fathom level is drained. Our progress herein has been impeded by timber left in the shaft in the former working of the mine. The vessel from Charleston with the castings, &c. for the steam-whim, has arrived, which we expect to put to work in about a week. THOMAS PETHERICK.

## REDMOOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—In driving the thirty fathom level north of Johnson's shaft, on the lead lode, we have intersected a branch running in an east and west direction, producing very good stones of tin ores, having cut into it only on Saturday last (in the afternoon); we have not explored it sufficiently to give you further particulars as to its size or quality, which I must defer until my next report. The lead lode is from three to six inches wide, at the twenty fathom level north, producing very good work, and we are now casing down the double whin-shaft to that level, which will enable us to break the lead ores in the back of that level with facility. We are sinking the engine-shaft (which is about seven fathoms below the twenty fathom level) in very promising killas; and the twenty fathom level south from that shaft is being extended in killas of equally kindly description. WILLIAM PETHERICK.

## EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—Nearly the whole of the men having been employed about the necessary work in fixing the plunger-lift and balance-beam, (which commenced working yesterday,) but little has been done on the lodes during the past week. In sinking Malachy's shaft below the twenty fathom level, we have a very promising lode indeed; three feet is composed of a most promising quartz, with excellent stones of copper ores, and one foot producing lead and silver ores, in a matrix of carbonate of iron and quartz. We have raised some good stones of silver ores in the back of the ten fathom level east of the valley shaft; and in the back of the same level, east of Georgiana shaft, the lode is exceedingly promising. WM. PETHERICK.

## ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

May 28.—We shall be in a situation to resume sinking the new engine-shaft in Wheal Leeds to the forty fathom level by Thursday next. We shall also communicate the new whin-shaft we have been sinking from surface to the west of our engine, to the thirty fathom level, by about this day week. Captain William Richards has called at the mine this day, and approves of our cross-cutting at the thirty fathom level; there is no improvement in the lode in the twenty eastern end, nor on the south lode at the twenty; but we have found Wheal Leeds south lode, as far as we have extended on it, at the adit level in Retallick ground, towards Croft Golliah, a very regular and promising lode. The tributaries continue to work west of the engine-shaft at the twenty, and are making wages. I calculate we have from ten to twelve tons of ore at surface and broke underground. Next Saturday week will be our monthly setting. C. N. BEATER.

## KERRLOW MINING COMPANY.

May 28.—We have recommenced our engine-shaft. The sumptuous have taken to sink five fathoms, at 5l. per fathom. Our whin and shears are fixed; the bob is on the mine, and we expect the cylinder and case in the early part of next week, at which time we shall put our stamps to work. RICHARD RODDA.

## REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—The engine-shaft is down twelve fathoms under the thirty-two fathom level, and we have still to drive a forty-four fathom level east and west of the adit level. The lode in the bottom of the said shaft is about four feet wide, producing about half a ton of copper ores per fathom. The lode in the thirty-two fathom level west of Cook's shaft continues large, though not so promising for tin as it was a week since. The lode in the thirty-two fathom level east of the engine-shaft is about three feet wide, producing tin ores. The lode in the twenty-two fathom level east of Gooding's shaft is about two feet and a half wide, not rich. The lode in the twenty fathom level west of Cook's shaft is large, composed of spar, muddle, and a small quantity of copper ores. The lode in the winze bottom of the twelve fathom level is large, but not rich. We shall sample next week about twenty-five tons of copper ores. At Buckett's we are about to open ground and fix a lift in Butler's shaft at the twenty fathom level, to prepare to sink under the said level. The branch in the adit level is just as I stated in my last. At Clifh we have cut a lode in the thirty fathom level cross-cut and set on Friday last, to drive west on it. The tin lode in the twenty fathom level we consider to be standing to the south of Gunnis', which we intend to cross-cut to search for. R. GOLDWORTHY.

## BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Vasture, May 30.—The middle lode is much the same as when last reported, producing good tin stuff. The ground, on the counter, is easier; the lode is from twelve to eighteen inches big, carrying a leader from one to two inches big and tinny; the ground in Glowhill at present is hard; we are just now in the same bar of ground we had in the adit, perhaps it will not continue more than from twelve to eighteen feet, after which I have reason to think we shall have much better ground than we had hitherto in this end. The ground and lode in Lowe's winze is just the same as last reported, producing tin. Previous to this time we have seen no trace of the middle lode west of south, across Fagan's, Glowhill, and other small lodes,

but in searching I find at the adit level a lode taking off in the same direction, the same kind of stone and tinny, which was not noticed by former adventurers. We shall drive a few fathoms on it, in order to ascertain when it may fall in with the same lode at the twelve fathom level. So far we have only had this great lode on the one side, but I hope we shall soon find it on the south side of these lodes as good as the north side. I hope we shall be able to report on Glowhill lodes in a short time, as the water is nearly all gone. We have repaired the shafts, and are now repairing some breakages of timber in the level towards these lodes. JOHN BRAY.

## ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—The several levels and pitches continue the same as reported last week; and taking the mine as a whole, I never felt more satisfaction than at the present time. No exertion on our part shall be wanting to make this a profitable mine to the proprietors. SAMUEL ROBINS.

## CARN GREY MINING COMPANY.

May 28.—No change of consequence has taken place in any part of our mine since last week: the water for driving our stamping-mill is very scarce, in consequence of the dry weather. RICHARD RODDA.

## OLD MOOR MINING COMPANY.

May 28.—We are getting on very well in sinking our whin-shaft, now down about seven and a half fathoms; and as we at this depth require a horse-whim, (for drawing the water and attle,) we shall erect one as soon as possible. On Monday next we intend commencing our engine-shaft, the first seven fathoms of which we hope to sink with expedition and safety, it being probable we shall meet with little or no water until we get as deep as the bottom of the whin-shaft. Saunders' lode has improved since last week; we have not yet ascertained its size. RICHARD RODDA.

## UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

May 24.—Diagonal Shaft.—We have been cutting through the lode in the shaft, and find it three feet big, with very kindly gozzan; and no doubt, in a few fathoms sinking, shall get on it about the same depth as we had in the shaft to the west. Twenty-five fathom Level.—The pitch at this level is a little improved since our last report, and we have been raising some good work within the last few days. The lode in the eastern end of adit level is a little improved during the past week; the pitch in the back is without alteration, as well as the end driving west. Ten fathom Level.—In driving east at this level, the lode still continues favourable; east of the Diagonal shaft, the lode is still improving; western end, the lode still continues its size, and the ore part improved since last report: the pitches still look well. In driving west, at the twenty fathom level, the lode still continues its size and quality; the lode in the eastern end is about four feet, producing some kindly stones of ore: the pitches at this level look well. Twenty-seven fathom Level.—At this level we are still driving north in search of more lodes. Thirty fathom Level.—In the eastern end of this level the lode is from three to four feet wide, and improved in appearance since our last. In the western end the lode is six feet wide, with ore throughout. We can report no alteration at the thirty-six fathom level since our last.

May 31.—The lode in the new Diagonal shaft is three feet wide, composed of a very kindly gozzan, spots of yellow ore, &c., and bath a promising appearance. In the eastern end of the twenty-five fathom level the lode is from three to four feet wide, producing some good ores. Pitch in the back over let at 2s.; still continues very good for ore. We can report little or no alteration in the western end and pitches since last reported.

Adit Level.—This pitch still continues to produce a fair quantity of ore. Ten fathom level, east of James's, lode four feet wide, producing ore throughout, but not of a rich quality. West of Diagonal shaft, towards the end from James's lode, two feet wide, very good for ore, pitches look well. East of Diagonal shaft lode four feet wide, but does not look quite so well for ore as when last reported; pitches still continue good for ore. West end of twenty fathom level is again improved, from two to three feet wide, very good for ore also, the pitches in the back over east, and lode four feet wide, and rather improved for ore within the last few days.

Twenty-seven fathom Level.—We can report little or no alteration in the cross-cut since our last. West end of three fathom level, lode six feet wide, producing a fair quantity of ore, also the pitch in the back over. We have this day communicated the winze from the twenty to the thirty fathom level, about six feet behind the end. We can report no alteration in the east end since our last. The lode in the thirty-six fathom level is about three feet wide, coarse in quality. C. PENROSE.

## WHEAL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—I have much pleasure in informing you that we have finished the plat at the ten fathom level, and have commenced driving the same level east of Wall's shaft. We are continuing the twenty fathom level east on a very promising lode, about eighteen inches big. The adit end lode and silver back continue good. J. PARROTT.

## EAST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—Since my last report we have driven on the Wheal Brothers lode about fifteen feet, without any material alteration in its appearance. The Well lode is much improved, producing good stones of copper ore throughout, but we cannot make much progress, from the deadness of the air, as assigned last week. J. PARROTT.

## HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—We have intersected the cross-course at the eighty fathom level sooner than we had calculated, and find the ground more favourable for working than when last reported. We have taken down the lode in the sixty-two fathom level west, which has not turned out quite so good as we anticipated; still it is about one foot and a half wide, saving work for copper. We have set to rise at the thirty-five fathom level, on a very good bunch of ore, and in other respects are going on well. J. PARROTT.

## WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—In consequence of the dry weather having continued, our surface water has decreased, which has allowed the water in the mine to increase, so much that we cannot for the present begin to cut or drive from the plat at the forty fathom level, which we had hoped to have commenced last week. We have nothing new to report on the ends of the thirty or the twenty fathom levels since my last, the appearance of the lodes being much the same. The ground on the western boundary shaft works very favourably. We are down about six fathoms and a half, the lode in which has still a very promising appearance. J. PARROTT.

May 30.—As you will have to lay before the shareholders a statement of our proceedings since our last general meeting, I beg to state that, in addition to the accounts then submitted, I beg to say the amount of April month's cost to add, being the sum of 232l. 15s. 8d., against which we have raised ores sufficient to meet that amount. The lode in the thirty fathom level east continues regular and very promising, from two to two feet and a half wide, with silver throughout. We have now ten fathoms to drive before we get under the rich course of silver, from which the water is not yet drained. The lode in the said level west is also promising with silver, and we are advancing towards some very important ground, which has been worked away above the twenty fathom level by the original proprietors. Malachy's shaft is completed to the forty fathom level, and the plat-cut, so that we have only a few feet to drive north to pierce the lode at that level, at which we shall meet the silver lode and the newly discovered lode at the trough. The lode in the twenty, ten, and adit levels west is large and promising with silver. We are sinking a shaft from the surface on or very near our western boundary, adjoining West Wheal Brothers sett, which is down five fathoms, on a very kindly gozzan lode, four feet and a half big, with silver all the way from the surface, and improving in quality every fathom we sink. J. MALACHY.

## ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Great St. George, May 30.—The ten fathom level near Goyen's shaft on Callaway's lode looks remarkably well, and is producing from 6l. to 8l. worth of tin per fathom. Carter's pitch also in this vicinity is yielding an unusual quantity of rich yellow ore. Nothing new has presented itself at either of the tens, east or west of Stephens', but the lode at the adit level is decidedly improving, and is now worth at the very least 10l. per fathom, which is three times the amount given for driving. The nature of the lode is particularly promising, its composition being sugary, spar, and gray ore. The north lode also at this level, is such as to indicate the production ultimately of a very fair quantity of ore. At the twenty-six fathom level, west of May's shaft, the lode has been heaved by a cross-course. Mitchell's north lode, at Wheal Leisure thirty-six fathom level, is eighteen inches big, and composed of spar, intermixed with muddle and ore, not rich but very promising. Little can be said of the several levels at Wheal Providence. J. HUMPHRIES.

## BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

June 1.—I am happy in being able to inform the board that the appearances of our mine have not been so good for the last twelve months as they are at the present moment; and had there not been such a scarcity of labourers for the tributing department, we should considerably increase our monthly returns, and I am not without hope that we shall increase them now, even under existing circumstances. In the forty-two and fifty-two fathom levels ends east are in a decidedly better strata of ground; the lode is more promising, and the quality of the ore is improved. JAMES STEPHENS.

## WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

May 30.—We have cleared Buckingham's shaft from the surface fifteen fathoms below, which is as deep as we can go with the tackle; and at this time we are putting up the whin as fast as possible, we hope to get it completed by Wednesday evening. We have cleared Tolcarne ditto twenty fathoms—at this time it is sparry. We have to clear on the course of the lode fifty fathoms more to reach Quarry shaft, and then forty-five fathoms on the course of Hodge's Ancient southward to reach Buckingham's shaft. We have repaired old Sump shaft twenty fathoms below the surface, and there

may be twenty fathoms more wanting similar repairs as above; at the utmost we think this will be done in about three weeks; we hope soon after that to have communication with the deep adit, so as to give us better air, and enable us to discharge the stuff much quicker; in that case we shall be able to clear our deep adit much faster, and with less expense. Cleared Quarry shaft ten fathoms below the surface; we hope to find some old workings below this place, and if so we shall be able to clear it much sooner. Cleared, cut down, and repaired Roselobby shaft nine fathoms; at this time we are carrying it down for an engine-shaft, but as soon as we can get any ground to stand without timber, we shall go down with the old whin-shaft to get to adit as quick as possible, as we are aware we shall be able to set pitches on tribute at once. We still continue to coteau south of Roselobby; we have not cut any lode last week. We have now houses and sheds covered in for our tradesmen and sawyers; we shall use every effort to expedite all the proceedings under our care. Our masons laid the foundation of the engine-house last Tuesday, and as we have a very fine quarry for raising stone, we expect the engine-house will be put up as fast as any one in the county. As far as regards the engine purchased at Hallammaning mine, our engineer informed us it is a real good article, with boiler complete, &c. &c., bought well worth the money. At this time they are taking down the engine. The main beam, with some of the gear work, was brought on the mine on Saturday last; some other parts will be brought in this week, and the rest as quick as possible. The engine that was purchased at East Wheal Charlotte mine on the 17th inst. is in perfect good order. MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

## EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—There is a very considerable improvement in the state and prospects of this mine. In driving the fifteen fathom level, west of Roberts' shaft, on Trewithen south lode, we have cut an excellent course of tin ore; the lode is from eighteen inches to two feet wide, worth at least 40l. per fathom. The ground being of a soft description can be excavated speedily (only 30s. per fathom) will greatly facilitate our returns, which from the present appearances will be considerable. Independent of this discovery, the productiveness of our levels and pitches have enabled us to bring to the surface nearly eighty tons of copper ore towards our next sampling. The quantity will exceed the last, of which we have more than fifty tons dressed, notwithstanding the scarcity of labourers. The want of efficient machinery at Orchard has prevented our returning the tin ores as fast as is desirable, but with our limited means, and the falling off of the surface water (in the present drought) for working our stamping-mills, we shall get a parcel for sale in the course of a week or two. To obviate this difficulty, we are preparing our steam-engine for working our new stamping machinery (and also for draining this productive part of our mine) with all possible speed. WILLIAM PETHERICK.

## NORTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

May 30.—The water is in fork at Wheal Butson forty-two fathoms three feet under the adit; and we have seen a level that the old men called a fifty fathom from the surface. It does not appear that there is any lode cut at this level. We can dip fifteen fathoms deeper in the shaft. The old men say that the lode is cut at that level, but do not give any description of its appearance. Within the last week we have cleared a great deal of stuff east and west. In the thirty fathom level we find a large lode, with very fine stones of strong yellow ore, and from its appearance I think this lode is likely to produce a great quantity of ore. In depth, particularly to the east of the cross-course in the eastern level, we can do but little as yet, in consequence of the air being very bad, and almost in a stagnated state. We hope soon to find Letcher's shaft to this level, as you see on our setting day's report, set to clear under the twenty-four. We have cleared a great many fathoms in the twenty-four fathom level east and west. To the west of the cross-course we find a very large lode composed of spar, muddle, and some beautiful yellow ore, and in different places some bunches of coated black ore. To the east of High Burrow shaft we find beautiful white killas a lode of good size, and some bunches of very good black ore. It appears that the bunch of ore on Tresize's bottom, east of the cross-course, is dipping east, and if so, I consider it much in favour of the mine. We are clearing this level eastward, and shall soon begin to drive in whole ground; by driving here we shall get under a bottom called Stevens' bottom, within this last month we have cleared this bottom to the east of Barkle's shaft; it is about twelve fathoms under the adit; the lode is very large, and ore all through, though not rich; it will all be taken away by tributaries; it is surrounded in a beautiful strata of white killas; its appearance to me is beyond every thing to the depth that ever I saw left off by old men. If this lode does not make a great quantity of ore, it is useless to work lodes from appearances. We have cleared several fathoms of Tresize's bottom, and have set it as you see in our setting day's reports. We are still continuing to clear west, and hope to find similar tributaries' ground. Our present prospects will allow us to be raising and sampling ore in a regular way, as I have told you before, in the pitch that way worked last month in the bottom of the adit, two men rose about twenty-five tons of ore at 9s. 6d. out of the pound. You see the same reset now at 6s. We have about thirty tons of ore at the surface not dressed, and shall begin to dress it this week, and get a parcel of ore merchantable as soon as possible. In the twenty fathom level, east from East shaft in the contra lode; here the lode continues its size as usual, and we still find stones of ore in it. In the thirty, near William's, the lode is about one foot wide, in a good killas country, but still its appearance at this time is not very promising. In sinking Quarry shaft from the surface, it will go down all the way on the course of the lode. I consider it will make a fair trial of the lode, and we shall find it very useful for ventilating the mine, and discharging the stuff from the twenty to the thirty. The rise in the back of the sixty-two is much the same as usual; we shall say more about this in our next report.

Tributaries setting for June, or until the setting for July. Adventurers to dress the ore.—No. 1. Late pitch at little whin shaft, to extend from the shaft, as far west as the cross-cut, and from the bottom of the deep adit eight fathoms below, 6s. in the pound. No. 2. A new pitch, to extend from Little Whin shaft as far east as the Ladder winze, and from the back of the eight fathom level as high as the deep adit. No. 3. A new pitch, to extend from the Ladder winze as far east as footway-shaft, and from the back of the eight fathom level as high as the deep adit. No. 4. A new pitch, to extend from footway shaft as far east as Barkle's shaft, and from the eight fathom level as high as the deep adit. No. 5. A new pitch, to extend from Little Whin shaft ten fathoms east, and from the back of the sixteen fathom level as high as the eight fathom level. THOMAS TIPPETT.

## ALBION MINING COMPANY.

May 31.—Wheal Liberty engine-shaft is sunk under the sixty fathom level thirteen feet; we find the ground is pretty good, and the appearance of the lode rather encouraging. The lode in the sixty fathom level, east and west from shaft, is very large, at present not rich. The lode in the forty-seven, east from shaft on the counter lode, is three and a half feet wide, composed of eaple spar, and ore, of the latter it will produce about one and a half ton per fathom. The forty-seven, east of the cross-cut on the north lode, will produce about one ton per fathom. The forty, east on the counter, about two and a quarter tons per fathom. Wheal Mithian engine-shaft is sunk under the fifty-four fathom level four fathoms; the lode is exceedingly large, and yielding a quantity of muddle. We think the old adage will be verified here, "that Muddle rides a good horse." The ten fathom level, west from shaft on the south lode, is about eighteen inches wide, composed of fluena, muddle, and spots of lead and silver ore.

Wheal Liberty Tribute Setting for June.—Late pitch at the engine-shaft to extend from Bartle's winze eight fathoms east, as high as the bottom of the forty-seven fathom level, and eight fathoms below, by two men, one month set at 11s. in the pound. Late pitch, to extend from Bartle's winze eight fathoms west, as deep as the back of the sixty fathom level, as high as the bottom of the forty-seven fathom level, by two men, one month, set at 8s. 7d. in the pound. Late pitch, to extend from the footway winze ten fathoms east, as deep as the back of the forty-seven fathom level, and as high as the bottom of the forty fathom level, by two men, one month, set at 10s. in the pound. Late pitch, to extend from the Ladder winze twenty fathoms east, as deep as the back of the forty-seven fathom level, and as high as the bottom of the forty fathom level, by two men, one month, set at 13s. 4d. in the pound. Late pitch at the engine-shaft, to extend from the footway winze as far east as the horse hole, as deep as the back of the forty fathom level, and ten fathoms above, by three men, one month, set at 7s. in the pound.

## TREVORGAS MINING COMPANY.

St. Morven, Cornwall, May 31.—I have this day been underground in the north and south parts of this mine. In the north part of the mine the deep adit, and driving south from Hellyer's shaft, the lode is about a foot big, of very pretty soft spar, and good stones of ore, with a very kindly country; and I have not the least doubt but it will make a great deal of ore in depth. In the adit driving north from Eastick's shaft the lode is about a foot and a half big; very pretty stones of ore have been broke within a few days—the ground around the lode is rather hard. In the adit north of engine-shaft we have stopped on the lead ground about three fathoms, which have turned out about four or five tons of lead, and have now hauled in the old workings. The engine-shaft is down about five fathoms. We have not yet cut the lode in the cross-cut driving west from Wren's shaft—the ground rather stiff and hard. In the south part of the mine the shallow adit driving south from Oatley's shaft, the lode is about a foot and a half big, with a very pretty gozzan and fine stones of yellow and grey ore. This is about seven fathoms deep, and I think there cannot be found a more kindly place at the present depths in any part of the county, from the present appearance of the gozzan and grey ore. In the end driving north from same shaft, we have met with a slide that has heaved the lode, but we expect to find it again in the course of a day or two. The ground very soft, and interperated with small strings of ore and muddle, which looks very kindly to have a good lode when we cut it. In a shaft about twenty fathoms north from Oatley's shaft we have cleared



up the old workings, and are now sinking on the lode, which is very near three feet big, with very fine stones of yellow and grey ore, with stones of lead occasionally. I am quite confident, from the general appearance of the mine at present, that a more kindly concern cannot be found in any part of this county. **JOSEPH OATES.**

#### WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

**May 28.**—The silver lode in the twenty fathom level, going east at Lowe's shaft, continues very promising, the fluecan about six inches wide near the south wall, I presume containing a tolerable quantity of silver, which is saved and an assay shall be made next week. The lode going west at the same level is large, but not rich. There is a quantity of white iron coming in, which is a good omen. The lode in the rise is about three feet wide, with a small leader of rich silver ore. In stopping the back after the east end we meet with small bunches of very good ore in the fluecan I before noticed, producing 140 ounces of silver per ton. The sinking of Lowe's shaft has been resumed under the twenty fathom level, to be sunk ten fathoms deeper. The west shaft on the course of the silver lode is about three fathoms deep. The lode is three feet wide, composed of a strong gozzan, fluecan, &c., a sample of it shall be assayed to ascertain its properties. I intend sinking a shaft, about twenty fathoms east of the engine-shaft on the silver lode, for the purpose of proving its regularity, and ventilating the eleven when driven forward. The copper lode in the twenty-three fathom level, going west at Henrietta, is improving both in size and quality; I have no doubt of its being a productive one as we get deeper; we are saving the lode, which I shall have picked over, as there are some very good stones of copper and tin ores in the stuff.

**June 1.**—I am happy to inform you that the prospects in West Wheal Brothers are very cheering; some very good silver ore were broken to-day, worth notice. **JAMES CARPENTER.**

#### COMDMARTEN MINES.

**June 1.**—We have cleared the deep adit level so as to let down the water in the old mine at that depth, and are driving at the fourteen fathom level on the north lode, which is six feet big, composed of lead ore and white iron; all the lode saving work, and the men are shooting down rocks of lead ore. This level is sixteen fathoms shallower than the deep adit, where we hope soon to cut it. **WILLIAM NEWTON.**

#### TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

**May 27.**—I am glad to inform you we are getting on with our work in putting the engine together as well or better than could be anticipated, and the engineers are determined to work her if possible by the end of June, but the early part of July is as soon as can be calculated upon with certainty. The men have extended the adit level about two fathoms; the lode is small and poor for ore, but from appearances of the ground, as it leaves the slide, will soon improve. In the back of this level we continue to break ore, although at present it is not so good as it has been. We have about twelve tons at surface, broken since our last sampling. **WILLIAM SINCOCK.**

#### FOREIGN MINES.

##### BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.

**Aroa Mines, March 2, 1836.**—I beg leave to inform you what we have been doing in the mine since my last respects of the 5th ult.

**Santa Catalina Level.**—We are still extending north-east in this level, but cannot do much on account of the business of the air; but as I am desirous of extending it as quickly as possible, I have ordered a machine to be constructed to force in a supply of fresh air, and which I hope will be completed by the end of the week. The lode still continues very large; the ore I estimate to be worth from ten to fifteen per cent., and, judging by its appearance, I think it is likely to prove richer as we get further into the mountain. Indeed it is my wish to drive this level completely through, or to the next valley. The distance to be driven is about thirty fathoms. We are also driving the two cross-cuts east and west, with the view of cutting the two walls of the lode, to ascertain the richest part of it. The lode is all ore, but at present hard to work.

**Middle Level.**—In this part of the mine we are driving east from inside pass, and have a large lode of ore, or from twenty to thirty per cent. under Richards' cross-cut.

**Santa Barbara Level.**—Here we are driving south-east from Francis' shaft, where the ore is about thirty per cent. You will notice by our mining register that for some time past we have been securing this level, and I am glad to inform you we are at last well paid for so doing, having again come upon rich grey ore, which enables us to raise a greater quantity monthly. We have also a rich lode of ore in this level going east, or under the mountain, about eight fathoms south-east from inside pass. At present it is about ten feet wide, producing ore of thirty per cent. or upwards, which I hope will continue.

**Long Ladder Winze.**—There is a good course of ore in the level we are driving from this winze, six fathoms above Santa Barbara level, but I have been obliged to stop it, in order to throw down deads through the winze, to secure the vacancies below; when these are filled up, I shall put some peons in this level to drive on it.

**New Process.**—We have four heaps of ore on fire, consisting of about 600 tons, but they are not yet sufficiently burnt to enable us to operate on them by this process; and I think it will require about three months from this date to put this process into full and regular operation.

**Regulus.**—Last month we made eighty-eight tons of regulus, produce forty per cent., which is a larger quantity than we have made in any former month. The dry season is best adapted for this operation. Ore raised in February, 615 tons; selected for shipment, 417 tons, produce 31 per cent.; reserved for concentrating, 198 tons; carried from the mines to the Palace station, 393 tons; ditto ditto regulus, 68 tons. **JOHN CARTHEW.**

**Caracas, March 22.**—I left Tucuen in the Cordelia on the 5th instant, with a hope of reaching La Guayra in time to meet the mail-boat with the letters of the 1st February packet, but owing to calms and a strong lee current I was disappointed: after being a fortnight at sea, with little probability of getting into port, I took the vessel's boat, and landed the following day at La Guayra, where I met your esteemed favour, dated 1st ultimo.

When about to embark at Tucuen, I received advices from the Boca of a fresh having taken place in the river; and from the great quantity of rain which has fallen in this neighbourhood, I have no doubt that a large quantity of ore has been brought down by water, and that the Hardware is despatched, and the *Three* far on her loading, ere this.

We are getting on well in closing all the outstandings to the end of the year, and putting the new arrangement for the carriage of the ore in full operation; but urgent business requiring my presence here, obliged me to leave before I could complete every thing to my wish: I shall however return again immediately, when I hope to make a finish of the old, and leave the new concern going on with regularity and prosperity.

I forward you herewith Captain Cartew's report for last month, which you will find of a very satisfactory nature. Since November last, I am happy to say, the mine has resumed a healthy and rich appearance; and there is every reason to be extremely well satisfied at the brilliant prospects and present appearance of it, which is likely to continue.

We are now sending down for shipment about 500 tons of ore per month, which will average upwards of thirty per cent., consisting of raw ores direct from the mine, those which have been calcined, as well as a small quantity of those procured by the new system discovered by Mr. Keys. Of the latter, we have not yet done much, but shall now increase weekly.

I have this moment received advices from the Boca, dated 15th instant: there had been an improvement in the river; the Hardware would sail in a day or two, and the *Three* meet with immediate despatch. One hundred and fifty-two tons of ore had been selected for shipment at the mine the week ending the 5th instant. Should we keep to this, and the assay prove correct, the prospects are very flattering indeed. **WILLIAM AKERS.**

**PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.**—A gentleman driving in a gig between the towns of Middleton by Wicksworth and Wicksworth, passing along that part of the road which is cut through the solid rock; heard a voice from the top telling him to turn back. The gentleman seeing no danger before him, the road being a level open one, and not conceiving the object of the man's exclamation, proceeded forward, when in an instant a blast exploded, and a portion of the rock, about two tons in weight, fell with a most tremendous force, but the short space of about half a dozen yards before the horse. A small portion fell into the gentleman's gig. We cannot but express our great surprise at the extreme negligence manifested by the workmen in this instance—negligence amounting to an utter carelessness of human life. *North Derbyshire Chronicle.*

**IRON AND STEEL.**—To show the increase of the foreign demand, the declared value exported in 1833 was 1,405,935*l.*; in 1834, 1,406,872*l.*; in 1835, 1,680,750*l.*, being an increase of nineteen and a half per cent. in the three years. The average quantity exported, that is the official value, in the five years, from 1829 to 1834 inclusive, was 90,283 tons; from 1825 to 1829, 87,237 tons; from 1830 to 1834, 142,071 tons. As an illustration of the demand for iron, and the increase of its manufacture, it may be observed, that an order had been received on the 6th of May last, at one manufactory, for 1,300 tons of iron railway for America. That order was executed before September, without derangement to the other business of the establishment; and by that time there had been sent out railway sufficient to lay down a railroad of fifty-seven and a half English miles. *Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons.*

#### PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

###### MONDAY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, with the consent of Lord Lyndhurst, fixed Tuesday week, at three o'clock, to hear counsel at the bar against the Stafford Disfranchisement Bill.

On motion of the Earl of ROSEBURY, the Entails (Scotland) Bill was referred to a select committee.

###### TUESDAY.

The Slavery Abolition (Jamaica) Bill went through a committee, after some observations from Lord GLENELG, on making the motion, and from Lord ABERDEEN, in expressing his concurrence in it.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY presented many petitions against the Bishopric of Durham Bill. After some observations from the Archbishop of CANTERBURY and Duke of WELLINGTON, bearing testimony to the characters of Bishop Barrington and Bishop Van Mildert, the bill was read a second time.

###### WEDNESDAY.

The House of Lords did not assemble this day, but several private committees proceeded with railway and other bills, notwithstanding the adjournment of their Lordships.

###### THURSDAY.

Lord CLARE, on offering a petition from the East India Company for an equalization of the Sugar duties (which, however, could not be received, owing to the informality of having no prayer), asked whether the Government contemplated any measure to afford relief on this subject?—Lord MELBOURNE answered that the question was one of great difficulty and delicacy, owing to the separate interests that had grown up under discriminating duties, but that it was under consideration.

###### FRIDAY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE having proposed the third reading of a railway bill, the Duke of WELLINGTON resisted the passing of any railway bill until their Lordships had an opportunity of considering the propriety of inserting in every such bill a clause securing to Parliament the power of revising these bills periodically, so as to prevent the measures from being converted into monopolies, which could be got rid of only by encouraging new lines of railway.—Lord MELBOURNE, and other lords, having concurred in the propriety of securing to the Parliament this power of periodical revision, the third reading of the bill was deferred.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on moving the commitment of the Bishopric of Durham Bill, said that, as strong recommendations had been made against the suppression of the Court of Pleas, Durham, he purposed, having prepared some clauses embodying the views urged on this subject, to bring them before their Lordships on the third reading of the Bill, which arrangement was acquiesced in.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

###### MONDAY.

The SPEAKER stated that he had received a petition from Kilkenny, complaining of an undue return for that place.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved the renewal of the debate on the petition against the return of Messrs. West and Hamilton for the city of Dublin; but after much discussion Mr. O'Connell withdrew the motion.

Mr. GROVE PRICE withdrew his motion for erasing from the books Mr. O'Connell's notice regarding the "Reform of the House of Lords."

###### TUESDAY.

Mr. HUME gave notice of his intention to move for a select committee to inquire into the state of the coal trade.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that as it was proposed to bring forward the Irish Church Bill this evening, and as two or three evenings' debate on it might be expected, he should defer the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill (fixed for Thursday) till Thursday week.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward the question of the Jewish disabilities, but, instead of moving for a bill, proposed a committee.—Sir R. INGLES and other members resisted the doctrine of allowing persons of any creed, or no creed, to be qualified for seats in a Christian legislature. Upon a division there was a majority in favour of the motion of fifty-one.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the resolution declaratory of the expediency of introducing a bill to remove the civil disabilities to which the Jews were at present exposed.—Agreed to.

###### WEDNESDAY.

Many petitions were presented, praying the House not to adopt the Lords' Amendments to the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL having moved the second reading of the Church of Ireland Bill, Lord STANLEY proposed an amendment, for leave to bring in a Bill "for the conversion of tithe composition into rent-charges; for the redemption thereof; and for the better distribution of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland." He supported this motion in a speech of great length, and detailed very fully the several measures that had been proposed respecting tithes and the Church of Ireland. He then described the three objects of his bill, setting forth that he calculated on securing a surplus of 350,000*l.*, which surplus he proposed to be managed by ecclesiastical commissioners, and to be appropriated in equalizing the glaring inequalities that existed in many parts of the Irish Church Establishment, and particularly in cities and towns; and where there was a considerable population he would have no income less than 300*l.* a year—an amount fixed by former measures of the Government. Where the incomes in populous places were above 500*l.*, he would have them diminished, or the parishes divided, and one or more additional clergymen appointed. The commissioners to be prohibited from augmenting beyond 300*l.*—Lord J. RUSSELL resisted the amendment, viewing it as neither more nor less than a mode of resisting the principle of the bill, the second reading of which he had moved. The amendment, he contended, left out of consideration three-fourths of the Irish people; while his bill, the principle of which had received the repeated sanction of a great majority of the House, embraced the benefits and the religious and moral education of all. He observed that the Government's notion of a church was, that it was not for the propagation of a doctrine, but for the instruction of a people.

After speeches from Mr. Lefroy, Mr. F. Buxton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hardy, &c., the debate was adjourned.

###### THURSDAY.

Many petitions were presented against the adoption of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Corporations Bill—one from Manchester, signed by 29,663 persons.

The adjourned debate on the question of the second reading of the Church of Ireland Bill, and Lord Stanley's amendment, was resumed, Mr. Barron opening the debate. A long discussion followed, in which Mr. Maclean, Lord Morpeth, Mr. L. Bulwer, Sir James Graham, Mr. W. Young, Mr. Galley Knight, Mr. W. S. O'Brien, Mr. W. Roche, and others took parts; after which the question was again adjourned.

###### FRIDAY.

Many petitions were presented, from different parts of Ireland, against the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations Bill.

Mr. BAINE and others presented petitions against the Factory Act, and also in favour of a Bill allowing children of ten years of age to work in factories eleven hours a day.

The debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, and on Lord Stanley's amendment, was resumed. The debate lasted till a late hour. In the course of it, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, Mr. Ward, Mr. Harvey, Mr. O'Connell, Sir R. Peel, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke. Upon a division, the numbers were—for the second reading, 300; against it, 261. Majority, 39.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—One of the Earl of Lonsdale's pits, near Distington, had lately been sunk to coal, and the quantity of water produced being very great, all operations had been suspended to allow the water to be drawn off by the pumps. No fire-damp had been observed in the mine. The engine had been stopped to allow some repairs, and a man named Leeson was suspended for several hours in the pit, about twenty feet from the surface, repairing the tackle-folds of the pumps; about four o'clock he was heard to moan, and a man named John Stainton, observing Leeson had fainted, immediately slid down to assist him. George Patterson, the engineer, instantly followed, but had not descended so far as Leeson, when both he and Stainton lost hold of the rope, and were precipitated down the shaft, and all three fell a sacrifice to a sudden charge of choke-damp.

**FOSSIL NONDESCRIBT.**—Much interest has, within the last few days, been created among geologists, and other admirers of natural curiosities, by the discovery of an immense animal head, in a bed of chalk, in an excavation at the back of Kemp Town. The head is perfect in its form, and measures three feet three inches across, is three feet one and a half inches long, and one foot nine inches thick. Its enormous size has puzzled the cognoscenti who have already viewed it to declare, with any precision, to what class of the animal creation it belongs; but, to all, the sight of it has given great pleasure. It remains in the possession of Mr. Joseph Pollett, landscape and animal painter, York-road, Kemp Town.

**EARTHQUAKES.**—Several slight earthquakes have been experienced in different parts of France; namely, at Nantes, Cholet, and Rochelle. At the last-mentioned place, two shocks were felt on the 13th instant; one at six o'clock in the morning, the other at two in the afternoon. At Cholet the shock was very alarming, having lasted about three seconds.

#### CARN BREA.

(Continued from No. 38.)

Alfred was not slow to appreciate the effects of this victory. He well knew that it would raise the hopes and increase the daring of his subjects; and willing to ascertain what were their chances of success, he left his retreat, and entered on his well-known survey of the Danish camp. He was soon satisfied that the contempt in which the Danes held himself and his subjects, had led them to repose in a false security—that they had wasted their ill-gotten booty by their habitual dissipation, and that the greater part of their forces were abroad on fresh foraging expeditions; and he readily concluded that the time which he had long and anxiously anticipated—the period which would restore his people to their liberties and himself to his throne, had actually arrived. His emissaries were promptly dispatched to Carn Brea and other similar stations, with orders to summon his faithful subjects once more to rally round his standard; nor were they slow to repair to the place of rendezvous. Those base and dastard spirits who had placed their necks in servile subjection under the Danish yoke, had long found it intolerable; and now joyfully hailed and faithfully responded to the summons of the gallant prince. And a gallant troop of Cornish heroes from Carn Brea and other native hills volunteered their services, and stood forth the bravest of the brave of Alfred's chosen band. The meeting of prince and people under the above auspices was as pleasing as it was unexpected.

Alfred harangued them on the prospect of their affairs, and detailed the particulars of his perilous survey of the Danish camp. He assured them that the day of vengeance was at hand—that he was about to lead them to certain victory, and that the acquisition of their wonted liberties would be their well-merited reward. The detail of the perils which Alfred had undergone in his course of patriotic duty, called forth repeated bursts of acclamation. His assurances of victory, and of the restoration of their liberties, were received with the most implicit confidence, and again the welkin rang with plaudits. Willing forces were soon organized; and Alfred's little army was quickly in a condition to be led against their implacable enemies. His previous observation enabled him to lead his faithful troops against the weakest quarter of the barbarian camp; the result justified his expectations—the Danes were routed with immense slaughter; the remnant, though intrenched in a strongly fortified position, were quickly reduced to extremities, and surrendered unconditionally to their gallant opponents.

Alfred's generosity was no less conspicuous than his bravery; he again nobly spared the prostrate foe, and by a truly liberal policy endeavoured to civilize the barbarians. He offered to colonize them in the northern parts of his kingdom, the offer was readily accepted, and Alfred proceeded to devise means for carrying his design into execution. Experience had taught him that in their barbarous state no treaty could possibly bind the Danes. He, therefore, set about teaching them the rudiments of the Christian religion, which he had so lately witnessed producing such salutary effects on his own countrymen. Guthrum and his followers became the disciples of Christianity; and not a few of them ultimately declared themselves converts by receiving the rites of baptism, and were settled peaceably in their new quarters, still under the tuition of their spiritual instructors. The good effects of this policy was soon apparent. It tended to re-people a large district which had been depopulated and made desolate by incessant rapine and plunder. The colonists were far removed from any thing which tended to excite their natural appetite for pillage—under the instructions of their teachers they commenced cultivating the soil, and soon learned the happy art of subsisting on the fruits of their own industry—the callous band of marauders became a peaceful and well-regulated colony, and the once implacable enemies of the Saxons became the devoted allies of their great benefactor.

The Saxon prince having subdued his enemies dismissed his Cornish allies, who returned to their native country crowned with martial fame, decorated with such honours as the age afforded, and laden with such well-merited rewards as the generous monarch had to bestow. Cornwall received her gallant sons with open arms, her woods and dales rang with joyful acclamations, and Carn Brea and her sister carns with echoes loud and long reverberated the welcome plaudits.

[To be continued.]

#### THE THAMES TUNNEL.

This stupendous undertaking is proceeding slowly but steadily towards completion; nor has any serious obstruction occurred since the works were re-opened. The men work night and day; there are three sets of men employed, which relieve each other every eight hours. Each set consists of 112 men, and there are numerous supernumeraries ready to supply any casual vacancy. During the eight hours of work they are allowed only a single hour for refreshment, which is brought to them on the spot. The wages paid are high, as much as 40s. and 45s. per week, and hence the engineer is able to command the services of the first-rate bricklayers. The men are not called upon to perform task-work; all that is required is, that they keep steadily at work, and that the bricks be laid in a workman-like manner. The cement furnished is of the very best quality, only about a barrel of fine sand being used to about 100 barrels of cement. The concrete thus formed hardens very rapidly, and within two hours after any new work is completed its solidity is put to a very severe test. The overseers go round with hammers of fourteen pounds weight, with which each separate brick is struck a hard blow. If the cement yields so as to disclose the smallest fissure between the bricks, the workman is immediately called back to repair the defect, and, besides, fined one shilling to the sick fund. If the brick shakes in its place on being struck, nothing but a special plea in excuse can save the workman from an immediate discharge. With every exertion, from its peculiar nature, the work is unavoidably tedious and slow. It is considered a good piece of work when at the end of twenty-four hours the shield can be advanced nine inches. The shield contains thirty-six boxes, and the work is being simultaneously carried on in each, so that the pushing forward the shield can only take place when the work of the arch is perfected to the extent from the bases to the key-stone. It will sometimes happen that a whole day is occupied in the mere work of pushing forward the shield. The extent of archway perfected is above 620 feet, and what remains to be done is about 1200 feet, but of this extent a large portion being below low-water mark, and through a solid stratum of earth, it can be carried forward without such extreme caution as at the present part of the work (through a loose sandy soil, and under the very centre of the bed of the stream), is indispensably necessary.

**PORTHLEAVEN HARBOUR.**—We understand that this harbour, with all its cellars and grounds, which began to be erected in 1811, and cost the company, whose funds were under the management of Mr. Swan, then M. P. for Penryn, the sum of 100,000*l.*, has lately been sold to Mr. Clay, M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, for 4000*l.* Porthleven has lately had an increasing trade. Large quantities of iron-stone have recently been taken out of Wheal Rose Lead Mine Burrows, and shipped in the colliers to Wales; as well as China-stone to a considerable amount, which has lately been raised at Tregoning Hill. A great number of hands are consequently employed.—*West Briton.*

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—On Monday last, Howell Powell, a native of Ystradfellty, was killed in one of the mine levels at Dowlais, by the fall of a heavy stone. His fellow workman was close to him when the stone fell, which was so weighty, that three men with iron bars could scarcely remove it from his body.—*Merthyr Guardian.*

**JOINT STOCK BANKS.**—The following private banks, of the highest character and credit, have issued prospectuses for opening their establishments as Joint Stock Companies:—Messrs. Samuel Hope and Co., and Messrs. James Aspinall and Son, of Liverpool; Messrs. J. W. and C. Rawson and Co., of Halifax and Huddersfield; Messrs. Rawdon, Briggs and Sons, of Halifax; Messrs. Bywater, Charlesworth, and Co., of Leeds; Messrs. Walkers and Stanley, of Sheffield and Rotherham; Messrs. Hagues, Cook, and Co., of Dewsbury; Messrs. Pares, Heygate, and Co., of Leicester.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—A deplorable accident has just occurred in the coal mine of La Grappe, near Mons. The water suddenly broke into the works while a great number of miners were in it. Between thirty-five and forty of these men were drowned; thirteen had time to escape. The accident was caused by the negligence of the miners, who neglected to sound (as is usually done) the new masses of coal which they were going to break up.—*German Paper.*

**REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.**—It appears that the revenue of the quarter ending the 31st of March was 10,785,000 dollars—namely, customs, 5,006,050 dollars; public lands, 5,439,650 dollars; and miscellaneous, 280,000 dollars. The amount of public money in the treasury, on the 31st of March, was 31,895,155 dollars.



RETURN OF DOLLARS COINED AT THE DIFFERENT  
MINTS IN MEXICO, &c. FROM 1829 TO 1834.

[From the forthcoming number of the "Mining Review."]

	1829.	1830.	1831.*	1834.
Mexico.....	1,280,000	1,090,000	1,386,000	952,000
Guatemala.....	2,406,000	2,560,000	2,603,000	2,703,000
Zacatecas.....	4,505,000	5,190,000	4,965,000	5,527,000
Guadalajara.....	596,000	592,000	590,000	715,000
Durango.....	659,000	453,000	358,000	1,215,000
San Luis.....	1,613,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	928,000
Tlalpán.....	728,000	90,000	323,000	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>11,787,000</b>	<b>11,295,000</b>	<b>11,722,000</b>	<b>12,040,000</b>

\* The returns for 1832 and 1833 are wanting.

	Specie and bullion exported from Mexico during the year—	
	Dollars.	In bar silver.
1829	11,545,000	535,000
1830	10,590,000	185,000
1831	8,780,000	55,000

The returns for 1832 and 1833 are wanting.

The total value of specie and bullion exported from Mexico in 1834, amounted to twenty-one millions of dollars.

## PERU.

Returns of the gold and silver coined at the mints of Lima and Cusco, from 1830 to 1834.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1830	180,000	2,015,000	2,195,000 in dollars.
1831	92,000	2,384,000	2,476,000 "
1832	74,000	3,210,000	3,284,000 "
1833	150,000	2,990,000	3,140,000 "
1834	110,000	3,150,000	3,260,000 "

Returns of silver in bars, produced at the different smelting-works in Peru.

	Lima.	Truxillo.	Pasco.	Ayacucho.	Puno.	Arequipa.
1830	270,000	190,000	780,000	120,000	250,000	150,000
1831	270,000	60,000	1,110,000	70,000	310,000	110,000
1832	290,000	100,000	1,800,000	70,000	345,000	25,000
1833	222,000	70,000	2,130,000	50,000	25,000	65,000
			1830, 1,760,000		1832, 2,640,000	
			1831, 1,930,000		1833, 2,562,000	

## CHILI.

Returns of the silver and copper exported from the provinces of Coquimbo, Huasco, and Copiapo, during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833.

	Silver.	Copper.
1831	785,000 dollars.	1,170 tons.
Huasco.....	115,000 "	1,050 "
Copiapo.....	670,000 "	270 "
	1,570,000 dollars.	2,490 tons.
1832	316,000 dollars.	590 tons.
Huasco.....	—	750 "
Copiapo.....	36,000 "	380 "
	352,000 dollars.	1,720 tons.
1833	490,000 dollars.	1,100 tons.
Huasco.....	100,000 "	1,000 "
Copiapo.....	585,000 "	270 "
	1,175,000 dollars.	2,370 tons.

Produce of the silver mines in the minerals of Chancayillo, Pujonales, Bandurrias, and Algaroba, in the province of Copiapo, from 19th May, 1832 (the day of their discovery), to 19th April, 1833.

Fifty-one mines, worked by 300 miners, produced 169,000 marcos of silver (8 dollars per marc).

Value... 1,436,500 dollars.

Deduct... 360,000 " for expenses of working.

Profit... 1,076,000 dollars.

Returns of the coinage at the mint in Santiago, for the year—

	In Gold.	In Silver.	Total.
1832	174,000	42,000	216,000 in dollars.
1833	392,500	92,000	484,500 "

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.—About six o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., as four young men were descending in a carriage into a coal and mine pit, at Sirhowy works, the carriage, by some unknown means, got entangled in the side of the pit, and the chain by which it was suspended gave way, when the unfortunate victims were in an instant precipitated to the bottom, a depth of about fifty-four fathoms, and their bodies were found mangled in such a dreadful manner, that it was with much difficulty they were conveyed to their respective homes.—*Combrin.*

STUDY.—The Chinese thus illustrate the advantages of application to study:—"A cauldron of water, after fire has been long applied to it, will at last boil; but if, in the meanwhile, you change the water, and put in fresh, though a great deal of water will be partially heated, none will be made boiling hot."

IRON TRADE.—A letter from Verviers says that orders have been received there for such quantities of cast and bar iron, that it will be impossible to execute them for a long time to come; that good workmen are scarce; and that raw iron is difficult to be procured. The high import duty on foreign iron is complained of as very injurious.

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1836.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
Thurs. 26 from 36 to 61	30.20 to 30.21	Monday 30	36.5 to 30.13
Friday 27	31.63 to 30.21	Tuesday 31	40.69 to 30.94
Saturday 28	31.64 to 30.21	Wednesday 1	44.62 to 29.89
Sunday 29	41.69 to 30.24	Thursday 2	44.62 to 29.89

Prevailing winds E. by N. and N. by E. Generally clear. A little rain on the 1st inst. Rain fallen .02 of an inch.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 31.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Wallis, jun., and J. Law, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, wax-chandlers—C. Rowland, S. Rowland, B. Rowland, and D. Rowland, Horsham, Sussex, builders—W. Cheetham, S. Cheetham, and T. Marriott, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—R. Earnshaw, J. Clegg, and E. Lord, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturers, as far as regards J. Clegg—R. Cheetham and G. Skelton, Leeds, builders—J. Brown and W. Kidgell, Reading, grocers—J. W. Fidd and H. Godwin, Southampton, wine merchants—J. Hewitt and J. Hewitt, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, grocers—J. Haste, S. Wilkinson, and J. Hanson, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine makers, as far as regards J. Haste—M. Wilkinson and W. Brown, Winkley, Lancashire, tanners—P. Protheroe and G. Protheroe, Bristol, West India merchants—J. G. Rivett and H. Rivett, Gorleston, Suffolk, fishing merchants—T. Morris, F. R. Phillips, and W. Hulm, Carmarthen, ironfounders—J. Brown, G. Wharum, and G. Curr, Sheffield, steel manufacturers, as far as regards G. Curr.

## INSOLVENTS.

John Holford, Clapham, tailor—John Seller, Fulbrough, Sussex, tailor—John Wade, Lynn Regis, stationer.

## BANKRUPTS.

Jemima Yealand, Oxford-street, straw hat maker, to surrender June 7, July 12, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Richardson, Walbrook; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

Edward Finlayson Grant, Clarendon-square, Somerset, surgeon, June 8, July 12, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Pope, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

John Ewen, East Knoyle, Wiltshire, shopkeeper, June 6, July 12, at the Bath Arms Inn, Warminster. Solicitors, Mr. Chitty, Shaftesbury; and Messrs. Venning and Naylor, Tockenhose-yard, Lotherbury.

Robert D'Oyly, Marston-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, scrivener, June 21, at the White Hart Inn, Marston, July 12, at the Crown Inn, Fleet-street. Solicitors, Mr. Price, Bedford; and Messrs. King and Son, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street.

## DIVIDENDS.

June 21, R. H. F. Williams and M. Wilson, Liverpool, merchants—June 23, A. Goodrich, Edward-street, Portsmouth-square, druggist—June 23, J. Barker, Hime-gate-market, victualler—June 23, M. Catlin, Blackman-street, Southwark,

house dealer—June 23, T. Taggart, Quadrant, Regent-street, ironmonger—June 23, C. M. Payne and J. J. Jones, Wandsworth, silk printers—June 21, R. Garrett, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street, lead merchant—June 21, S. Bond, Westmoreland-street, Marylebone, wine merchant—June 21, W. H. Andrews, Piccadilly, bookseller—June 21, H. George, Baltham, Somersetshire, bookseller—June 22, J. Williams, High-street, Islington, linen-draper—June 22, J. Hamilton, King-street, St. James's, wine merchant—June 21, A. Clayton, Buxton, Derbyshire, draper—Aug. 23, W. F. H. H. Kent, builder—Oct. 8, W. Adams, Canterbury, miller—June 21, W. Mitchell, Abingdon, Berkshire, grocer—June 21, J. C. Lyons, Liverpool, commission merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before June 21.

J. C. Lyons, Liverpool, commission merchant—R. Morrison, Hoxton New Town, carpenter—J. Mottershead, Liverpool, shipwright.

## Friday, June 3.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Y. Hawes and H. Faith, Broadway, Deptford, cheesemongers—J. Holdsworth and J. S. Holdsworth, Tottenham-court-road, corn-chandlers—W. Miller and J. Holloway, Bracknell, Berkshire, blacksmiths—J. Fairfax and R. Weaver, Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, newspaper-proprietors—J. Smith and R. W. Hernage, Nelson-place, Gravesend, Southwark, builders—W. Armstrong and J. H. Brannan, Worthington, Cumberland, druggists—E. Harrison and G. F. Harrison, Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, wood-growers—C. J. Ward and T. A. Russell, jun., Chesham, manufacturers of water-proof articles—J. Pickering and F. Green, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, ladies' boot-makers—W. Peck, jun., and J. Palmer, jun., Boston, Lincolnshire, joiners—J. Allanson and G. Vivian, Talskiddy, Cornwall, wool-staplers—J. Glover and J. Woodhead, Leeds, whitesmiths—W. Connell and J. Duncliffe, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturers—S. T. Black, G. Black, and J. Spettigue, Exmouth, Devonshire, surgeons—M. King and J. Duncan, Port Glasgow, sail-makers—J. Carfrae, sea, and J. Carfrae, jun., Edinburgh, booksellers.

## BANKRUPTcies SUPPLEMENTED.

John Phillips, Wapping, brewer—Thomas Calk Webb, Drimster, Somersetshire, ironmonger—Robert Hunt, Steward-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer.

## BANKRUPTS.

John Snow, Timberham, Surrey, innkeeper, to surrender June 10, July 15, at the Bankruptcy Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Collison, Great James-street, Bedford-row; official assignee, Mr. Clark, St. Swinburn's-lane.

William Townsend and William Brown, Chesapeake, warehousemen, June 10, July 15, at the Bankruptcy Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Broderick, and Bell, Bow-church-yard; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Cophthall-buildings.

William Roosey, Chatham, miller, June 10, July 15, at the Bankruptcy Court. Solicitors, Mr. Acton, Chatham, and Mr. Crouch, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Cannon, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

John Felgate, Chichester-place, Gray's Inn-road, grocer, June 10, July 15, at the Bankruptcy Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Saunders and Comyn, Queen-street-place, Southwark-bridge; official assignee, Mr. Abbott.

Robert Lund, Bridlington, Yorkshire, joiner and cabinet-maker, June 10, July 15, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Lewis, Ely-place; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

William Jennings, St. Alban's, victualler, June 10, July 15, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Gresham and Miller, Castle-street, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

Richard Yates, Great Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, victualler, June 8, July 15, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Heathcote, Coleman-street; official assignee, Mr. Goldsmith, Ironmonger-lane.

James Finlay, Houndsditch, leather-seller, June 14, July 15, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Beetham, Chatham-place, Blackfriars; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

William Gibb, Liverpool, soap-manufacturer, June 13, July 15, at the Clarendon-buildings, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Hinde, Liverpool.

Edward Harding, Melksham, Wiltshire, victualler, June 13, July 15, at the Bear Inn, Melksham. Solicitors, Messrs. Moule, Melksham; and Mr. Wright, Golden-square.

John Jeffreys and William Barton, Liverpool, wine-merchants, June 23, July 15, at the Clarendon-buildings, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Brahm and Atkinson, Liverpool; and Messrs. Blackstock, Bunce, and Vincent, Temple.

James Frankland, Liverpool, merchant, June 18, July 15, at the Clarendon-buildings, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Davenport, Liverpool; and Mr. Chester, Staple Inn.

Robert Riddale, Merton, Yorkshire, horse-dealer, June 20, July 15, at the Falcon Inn, York. Solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Hill, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

Matthew Robinson Legge, Gateshead, Durham, common-brewer, July 1, 15, at the Bankruptcy Commission Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Mr. Briggs, Gateshead; and Messrs. Bell, Broderick, and Bell, Bow Church-yard.

## DIVIDENDS.

June 27, W. Tatchell and S. Clarke, Great Eastcheap, hemp-dealers—June 24, Richard Hayes, Regent-street, bookseller—June 24, W. Elkins, Oxford-street, bookseller—June 24, R. Clarke, Coal Exchange, coal-factor—June 25, G. Simpson, Upper Grosvenor-street, mariner—June 25, W. Jackson, Guildford-street, Blackfriars-road, corn-dealer—June 24, J. Mountain, Seacombe, Yorkshire, common brewer, June 25, T. Taylor and J. Taylor, jun., Holderness, Yorkshire, merchants—June 25, J. Hadley, Cradley, Worcestershire, grocer—June 25, H. C. Watkins, Penlidon, Lancashire, brewer—June 27, Z. Devore, Manchester, Jacquard-machine-maker—July 2, H. H. Appleby, Wotton-under-wood, victualler—July 5, W. Hildrow, Darlington, Durham, grocer—June 15, W. Clark, Kingston-upon-Hull, hop merchant—June 25, C. Challiner, Liverpool, merchant—July 2, J. Thompson and W. Thompson, Rawdon, Yorkshire, merchants.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before June 24.

C. Martin and B. Ware, Great Tower-street, wholesale-cheesemongers—T. Wagstaff, Little Exeter-street, Chelsea, farrier—T. Nichols, Wakefield, Yorkshire, bookseller.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for British Plantation sugars has been rather better supplied than last week, although the quantity on show has not been abundant; still there has been a good business done; the holders continue firm in their demands, and fully the rates of last week have been realised, and in some instances the turn dealer; the estimated sales for the week are 1800 hhds., the grocers have been the chief purchasers; good to fine Jamaica have sold at 6s. to 7s., good colouring Grenada 6s. to 6s., middling Tobago 6s. to 6s. 6d., and in some cases rather better; good and fine yellow grocery selling at from 6s. to 7s.; one lot of middling bright sold at 6s. 6d. On Tuesday next 139 hhds. of new Barbadoes will be brought to public auction.

MAURITIUS.—Notwithstanding the large arrivals, a very considerable business has been done in this description of sugar; at public sale 7022 bags, being part of the quantity which has recently arrived, the whole found buyers at fully former rates; low to good brown 6s. to 6s., middling to good grocery 6s. to 6s. An opinion prevails that the total imports this year will be considerably deficient of what it was last year; up to the present period it is about 20,000 bags less.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.—There has been a good demand for Bengal, chiefly on speculation, and the prices have improved 6d. per cwt., a parcel of about 400 bags of middling and good white sold from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. The stocks and quantity of these descriptions imported up to this date, are less than in June, 1835.

Refined Sugars.—There has been a good demand during the week for refined goods, principally from the grocers, and the market altogether presents a firmer appearance, but the quantity of goods ready for delivery is still small; fine crushed has been in demand at 4s., of Dutch crushed sugar some transactions took place at 4s.

COFFEES.—The demand for British Plantation coffees has been very considerable, particularly for the clean qualities, which are about 2s. per cwt. dearer; all kinds of East India coffees have also been in great demand, and high prices paid, chiefly from the grocers, considerable business has also been done in Ceylon, at an advance of 1s. per cwt., fair quality having realised 4s.

TEAS.—The East India Company's quarterly tea sale commenced at the India House on Wednesday, and was fully attended; the quantity announced for sale was 4,000,000 lbs., being the same as to amount to the declaration for March last. The Bohnas were first put up, and realised prices fully as high as was anticipated; upwards of 15,000 chests were sold the first day, say 7542 chests of Fokien Bohnas at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d., being about 24d. per lb. higher than last sale; and 8000 chests of good common Congou at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11d.; blackish leaf kinds at 2s. 14d. to 2s. 44d., which prices are about 14d. per lb. advance. At the commencement of the sale the prevailing director (Mr. Lyall) informed the trade that in case there was no extension of time for payment of the Bohnas duties, the East India Company would undertake to pay the duties on all Bohnas sold at the current sale, that were laying in bond at that date, the advance to be repaid to them on the 26th of August, without interest.

TALLOW.—There has been a very animated demand for tallow this week from the soap-makers, and the price has risen to 4s. 4d., at which there are not sellers generally, 4s. 6d. being demanded; there are ready buyers for delivery at 4s. It is supposed that the supply of tallow till this season will not be equal to that of last by 35,000 casks.

## LIVERPOOL, JUNE 2, 1836.

Trade generally is very flat. The adverse winds that have prevailed for some time past have kept the vessels out; from foreign ports we have not had, indeed, an arrival of any consequence for some days. Two American packets are due, and which are looked for with great anxiety. The Cotton Market is dull, the sales on Saturday were 2000 bales, on Monday 3000; and on Tuesday 1000; the price of good qualities has advanced 4d. There was a sale on Friday, 80 bales, Surats, were sold at a decline on former prices of 4d. The sales of last week amounted to 25,470 bales; of which, 15,000 American are on speculation.

CUSTOMS.—Since the 1st of January, this year, the revenue in the Customs has increased 55,000l. a month, as compared with the receipts of last year. Before the year closes, it is expected that the total revenue will be 5,000,000l.

The Liverpool and Manchester Fish Company have commenced operations; their first arrival took place on Monday. There is no doubt that these companies, whatever other descriptions may be, will ultimately be of great benefit to Liverpool, where, up to this time, a most grievous monopoly has existed amongst the dealers, as, in order to have high prices and a ready sale, vast quantities of fish were daily destroyed. Mackerel is selling at 6d. and 6d., soles of small sizes at 6d. and 8d., salmon 2s. 6d. per lb., small crabs at 4d. and 6d. each. Whether these speculations will turn out profitable to the shareholders, it is impossible to say; but there is no doubt that the public will be no losers. There are two at present, and others will spring up.

From the 1st of January, 1835, to 1st January, 1836, there arrived in Liverpool, from the United States, in 256 foreign ships, 65,271 bales of cotton in 137 British

ships, 100,000 bales. There were entered in the port 121 American ships, 65,500 tons; and of British ships from New York, 13, tons, 4357.

In the month of February, the *Farfadet* of this port was lost in Kilkee Bay, county Clare, with all hands on board. Mr. Denne (the submarine diver) has been employed by the underwriters here to endeavour to recover some of the cargo; he has discovered (by private letters we learn) the vessel in a deep ravine, and has already succeeded in raising some tin, iron, &c.

## CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 3, 1836.

We have been moderately supplied with Wheat during the week, though the arrival of Flour has been rather large. The late seasonable rains have, however, occasioned some dullness in the trade to-day, but we can scarcely write the prices lower. The arrival of Oats has been very moderate, but the expectation of further supplies occasions some slackness in the trade.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
31s. 3d.	34s. 3d.	24s. 7d.	33s. 6d.	38s. 3d.
32s. 1d.	35s. 1d.	25s. 11d.	34s. 1d.	39s. 7d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
31s. 3d.	34s. 3d.	24s. 7d.	33s. 6d.	38s. 3d.
32s. 1d.	35s. 1d.	25s. 11d.	34s. 1d.	39s. 7d.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
31s. 3d.	34s. 3d.	24s. 7d.	33s. 6d.	38s. 3d.
32s. 1d.	35s. 1d.	25s. 11d.	34s. 1d.	39s. 7d.

Duties on Grains from British Possessions out of Europe.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
31s. 3d.	34s. 3d.	24s. 7d.	33s. 6d.	38s. 3d.
32s. 1d.	35s. 1d.	25s. 11d.	34s. 1d.	39s. 7d.

FLOUR, per sack.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
31s. 3d.	34s. 3d.	24s. 7d.	33s. 6d.	38s. 3d.
32s. 1d.	35s. 1d.	25s. 11d.	34s. 1d.	39s. 7d.

Town made... 43s. to 48s. Essex &amp; Suffolk, on board... 45s. to 48s. Seconds... 40s. to 43s. Norfolk and Stockton... 42s. to 45s.

## SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

We have no less than 1151 Beasts here this morning, a number most unusually large for a Friday. The bulk are arrivals by steam from Scotland, and not very remarkable for goodness of quality. The stimulus to this superabundant supply has clearly been the high prices which have prevailed the last few weeks. For an ordinary market business would not be so bad, but for this there is not trade enough for one-half the numbers.

To sink the offal—per 5lb.

Beef.	Butter.	Sw. Fat.	Sw. Fat.	Sw. Fat.
3s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.
3s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts, 1151; Sheep, 10,010; Calves, 387; Pigs, 548.

Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 1722; Sheep, 20,500; Calves, 183; Pigs, 542.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—By the Carcase.

Beef.	Butter.	Sw. Fat.	Sw. Fat.	Sw. Fat.
3s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.
3s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.



